

Historic Building Recording of

**1 - 3 COLLEGE STREET
WREXHAM**

For Blueprint Architectural Ltd

Blair Poole MSc MCIfA

Historic Building Recording of

1-3 COLLEGE STREET WREXHAM

Client: Blueprint Architectural Ltd

Local Authority: Wrexham County Borough Council

NGR: 333461 350147

Planning App ref: P/2020/0778

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Doc Ref: LP3893C-HBR-v1.4

Date: April 21

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Crynodeb

Cynhaliwyd arolwg adeiladau lefel 2 ar 3 adeilad teras cysylltiedig o ddechrau'r 19^{eg} ganrif yn 1-3 Stryd y Coleg, Wrecsam, LL13 8LU. Paratowyd y ddogfen hon gan Blair Poole o L-P: Archaeology ar ran Blueprint Architectural Ltd. Gwnaed y gwaith mewn ymateb i amod caniatâd cynllunio ar gyfer trosi'r strwythurau amlfeddiannaeth a chysylltiedig preswyl presennol yn gyfres o saith fflat.

Mae ymchwil hanesyddol yn nodi bod yr ardal hon o Wrecsam yn dangos tystiolaeth o weithgarwch ers y 11^{eg} ganrif, gyda Stryd y Coleg wedi'i sefydlu erbyn y 15^{fed} ganrif a'i fod wedi'i ddatblygu ymhellach erbyn y 18^{fed} ganrif. Mae ymchwil cartograffig yn dangos bod y safle wedi newid ei ôl troed rhwng cynllun y dref o 1833 a map Degwm 1846. Credir i'r adeiladau gael eu codi fel teras o gyfuniad o siopau ac anheddau.

Mae arddull yr eiddo yn nodweddiadol o'r Cyfnod Fictoraidd cynnar, ac mae'r ymddangosiad allanol yn cynnal lefel uchel o'i ffurf wreiddiol, gydag addasiadau i'w gweld ym mhen gorllewinol y golwg deheuol a'r golwg dwyreiniol. Y tu mewn, gwnaed llawer iawn o addasiadau, ond mae'r adeiladwaith sy'n weddill yn dangos arwyddion o'i gynllun cynharach. Cafodd cyfres o 4 cam adeiladu eu hadnabod yn ystod yr arolwg.

Mae Cam 1 yn ymwneud ag adeiladu'r terasau yn gynnar yn y 19^{eg} ganrif, mae Cam 2 yn ymwneud â dymchwel pedwerydd teras o bosibl a chodi wal yr iard ar hyd y ffin ddeheuol. Mae Cam 3 yn ymwneud â'r gwaith ailfodelu mewnol hwyrach yn y 20^{fed} ganrif a'r newid i du blaen 1 Stryd y Coleg, yn cynnwys gosod y ffenestr fae ar ogwydd. Gallai Cam 4 fod yn gyfoes â Cham 3, fodd bynnag, mae hyn yn ymwneud yn benodol â gosod strwythur to newydd yn yr 20^{fed} ganrif.

Abstract

A level 2 building survey was carried out at 3 interconnecting early 19th century terraced buildings at 1 to 3 College Street, Wrexham. This document has been prepared by Blair Poole of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Blueprint Architectural Ltd. The work has been carried out in response to a condition of planning consent for conversion of the current multiple occupation and residential interconnecting structures to a series of seven apartments.

Historic research indicates that this area of Wrexham shows evidence of activity since the 11th century, with College Street established by the 15th century and further developed by the 18th century. Cartographic research shows the site undergoing a change in footprint between the 1833 plan of the town and the 1846 Tithe map. It is thought that the buildings were constructed as a terraced series of combination shops and dwellings.

The styling of the property is typical of the early Victorian Period, and the external appearance maintains a high level of its original form, with modifications seen at the western end of the southern elevation and eastern elevation. Internally a great deal of modifications have been carried out, however remaining fabric shows indicators of its earlier layout. A series of 4 phases of construction were identified during the survey.

Phase 1 relates to the construction of the terraces in the early 19th century, Phase 2 relates to the possible demolition of a fourth terrace and erection of the yard wall along the southern boundary. Phase 3 relates to the later 20th century remodelling internally and the change to the frontage of 1 College Street, including the insertion of the canted bay window. Phase 4 may be contemporary with phase 3, however, this specifically relates to the replacement of the roof structure in the 20th century.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Three interconnecting buildings along the northern side of College Street, Wrexham, have been granted planning consent to convert the standing buildings into 7 apartments. This report relates to a level 2 historic building survey carried out on the buildings, forming 1-3 College Street, Wrexham, LL13 8LU (FIGURE 1). This document has been prepared by Blair Poole of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Blueprint Architectural Ltd. The work has been carried out in response to a condition of planning consent (P/2020/0778), requested by Wrexham County Borough Council (WCBC) on advice from the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT).
- 1.2. The site is located to the north of College Street, Wrexham, forming the bulk of the frontage of that side of the street, at NGR 333461 350147 (FIGURE 2).
- 1.3. The fieldwork was carried out by Blair Poole and Ethan Ellis of L – P : Archaeology on the 3rd March 2021. The site code allocated by L – P : Archaeology is LP3893C.
- 1.4. The work was carried out in line with a written scheme of investigation, approved by CPAT (POOLE 2021), the Code of Conduct as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA 2019) and the Cifa's Standards and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS 2019). All works were carried out in accordance with Historic England's Understanding Historic Buildings, a guide to good recording practice (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2016).

2. Site Background

2.1.PLANNING

2.1.1. The Local Planning Authority is Wrexham County Borough Council (WCBC), who take archaeological advice from the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT). A planning application (P/2020/0778) has been approved by WCBC for conversion of the current multiple occupation and residential interconnecting structures to a series of seven apartments. CPAT advised that as a condition of planning consent a level 2 historic building record be made in accordance with the standards laid out in Historic England's publication '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*' (016).

2.1.2. Condition 3 of planning consent reflects this advice to comply with Section 18 of the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act (DEPARTMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT 1990). The condition states:

No works shall commence until an appropriate photographic survey (equivalent to an Historic England Photographic Survey - Understanding Historic Buildings, 2016, 5.5, p.27) of the existing building/s has been carried out by an archaeological contractor, in accordance with details to be submitted to, and approved in writing by, the Local Planning Authority. The resulting digital photographs shall be forwarded on appropriate digital media to the Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist (Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, Coed y Dinas, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 8RP. Email: mark.walters@cpat.otg.uk Tel: 01938 553670). After approval by the Local Planning Authority, a copy of the photographs should also be sent to the Historic Environment Record Officer, Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust for inclusion in the regional Historic Environment Record.

2.1.3. This document represents a summary of the survey in line with a brief supplied by CPAT. As such this document will be supplied along with the formal photographic record to all relevant parties to satisfy condition 3 of the planning consent.

2.1.4. It should be noted that the rear of the structure was inaccessible at the time of survey. However, no material changes are to be made to this elevation.

2.2.STATUTORY DESIGNATION

2.2.1. The building is not listed, however it is situated opposite The Commerical Inn, a Grade II Listed Building (1777) on Cadw's register of Listed Buildings.

2.2.2. The site lies within the Wrexham Town Centre Conservation Area, which is defined by WCBC as:

Wrexham Town Centre Conservation Area

Wrexham is in the centre of the densely populated industrial North-east Wales, close to the Cheshire border, approximately 8 miles south of Chester. The town is the largest in North Wales and is home to approximately 40% of the total population of the county borough. Often described as the capital of North Wales, Wrexham is an area of commercial and industrial growth. The Wrexham Town Centre Conservation Area includes the main historic and commercial streets of the town centre where the Parish Church of St Giles is the main focal point.

2.2.3. The Town Centre Conservation was designated in March 1974 and its boundary extended in August 1975, June 1985 and April 2007. The Wrexham Town Centre Conservation Area Character Assessment and Management Plan was adopted in January 2009.

2.3.GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

2.3.1. The bedrock geology of the site is thought to be Salop formation – mudstone, sandstone and conglomerate, with overlying drift deposits of glaciofluvial sheet deposits, Devensian sand and gravel (BGS 2020).

2.3.2. The site is located at the centre of Wrexham, to the west of the Church of St Giles, along College Street. The street falls from the high point of the churchyard, 82mOD, at its eastern end, towards Town Hill, to the west, 77mOD. The area is a combination of commercial, entertainment and residential buildings. The form of the streets in this area, around the historic heart of Wrexham, give an enclosed campus feel, with the narrow Temple Row leading to College Street, around the church, heading up Town Hill, and turning south along Church Street, back to Temple Row. The cluster of buildings give an indication of the early development of the town.

2.4.SITE BACKGROUND

- 2.4.1. The place name of Wrexham is not recorded prior to the 12th century, however, it is likely that there was an earlier settlement in place. It is from the 12th century that historic records show the towns development. Early forms of the name appear as *Wristlesham* (1161), *Wrettesham* (1236), *Wrechcessham* (1295) and *Wrightlesham* (1317), with a later Medieval form of *Wryxham/Wrixham* appearing (DODD 1957). Ecclesiastic documents from the 13th century also refer to *Gwrexham* (1254) and *Gwregsam* (1291) (IBID).
- 2.4.2. From the 11th century a church is thought to have been in place at the top of a prominent outcrop, with the Church of St Giles dating from the 15th century now occupying the site. The Church of St Giles is thought to have replaced the earlier parish church that was destroyed by fire in 1463 (LLOYD 2021). It is probable that the settlement grew around the parish church, with the top of Town Hill, part of Hope Street and High Street being the centre of trade (WREXHAM COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL 2009).
- 2.4.3. Previous research at The Commercial, the public house opposite the site, carried out in 2017 gave access to early deeds and insurance documents (POOLE 2017). The documentation corresponds to the cartographic research showing that this area of the town was occupied as early as the 15th century, with workers remodelling St Giles potentially staying at the Inn on College Street (POOLE 2017). By 1709 mortgage documents show the Blue Post(s) Inn present to the south of 1-3 College Street, the site of the Commercial (IBID).
- 2.4.4. The mid 16th century saw Bishop Wharton proposing Wrexham as a cathedral city, which was already being referred to as a collegiate church, served by a college of priests (DODD 1957). However, there was no prebends in place, which is unusual for a collegiate church and may indicate it was planned, rather than established at this time (DODD 1957).

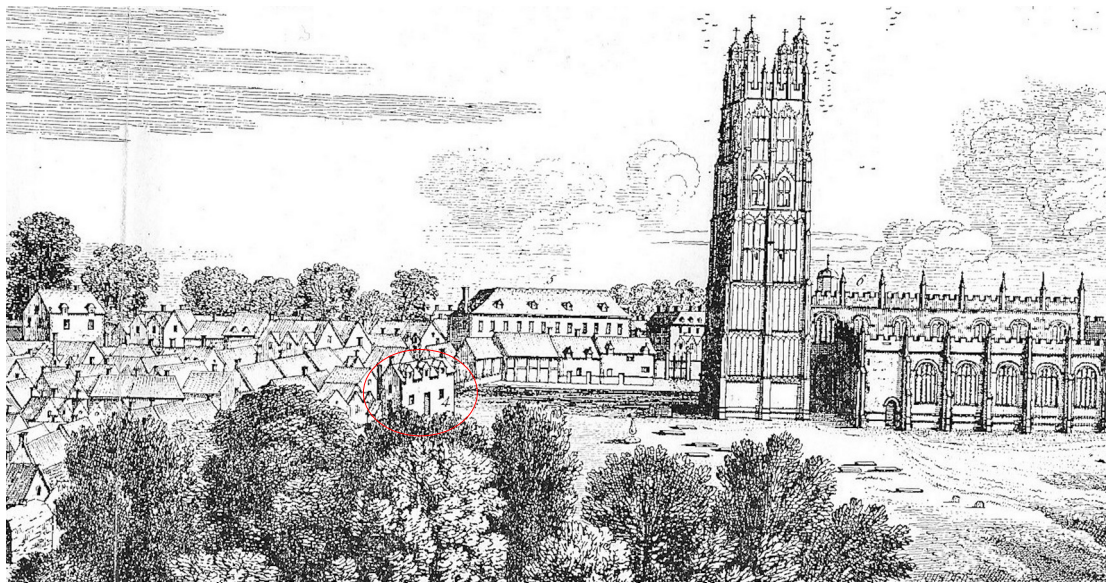


Plate 1 - Extract from S & N Buck, 1748 showing The College House (4)

2.4.5. Interestingly, a tennis court is recorded taking up the area towards the top of College Street by 1692, mentioned again in 1712, sited just below 'The College', which was established by 1726, close to the church (PALMER 1893). A print by S & N Buck dated 1748 shows College House, which appears to be at the top of College Street (PLATE 1). The Welsh name for the street Camfa'r Cwn, or the Dog's Stile, may represent the earlier or common name for the street, and likely references a stile to keep dogs out of the churchyard (PALMER 1893).

2.4.6. The 1748 print of Wrexham shows College Street as having structures lining both sides of the street, with a staggered roof line showing the slope down to Town Hill. It is not thought that the structures indicated on this print are the standing buildings, however, it is probable that they occupy the same location.

2.4.7. Palmer (1893) notes that the buildings along the north side of the street fell within Wrexham Regis, whereas the buildings along the southern side of the street fell within Wrexham Abbot, with College Street marking the boundary between the townships. By 1893 Palmer is dismissive of the buildings along the north of the street, including 1-3 College Street. He states "*The houses on the Wrexham Regis side are not important enough to require notice, and I shall therefore only speak of those on the Wrexham Abbot side of the street*" (PALMER 1893). This suggests that they were either of such poor condition that

they were not of note, or that they were not of any great antiquity at the time of his writing.

2.4.8. A map of Erddig Wood, surveyed in 1819, shows the area of College Street as a block of structures. However, the detail of the map is such that a footprint of the individual buildings cannot be discerned.

2.4.9. John Wood's map of 1833 (FIGURE 3) shows the northern side of College Street as a block of development, without differentiating between structures. It is clear that the structure's footprint falls within this developed area, however it is possible that these are predecessors to the standing building. It is known from historic documents that the area was redeveloped between 1820 and 1846 (POOLE 2017).

2.4.10. The 1846 Tithe map and apportionment for Wrexham and Wrexham Abbot (FIGURE 4) records the area, plot 99, as being the site of houses, yards and gardens. The owner and occupier is as Glebe, an area of land within an ecclesiastical parish used to support a parish priest. This suggests that the site was within the area controlled by St Giles Church. The footprint of the block forming plot 99 differs from the Woods map of 1833. The earlier map shows an unbroken linear frontage from the churchyard to Town Hill (FIGURE 3). The Tithe Map (FIGURE 4) shows the frontage along College Street as shorter, with more acute angles at the east and western ends. It is likely that this represents the redevelopment of the area noted between 1820 and 1844, further narrowing the date range to between 1833 and 1844.

2.4.11. During this timeframe it has been stated that "*College Street housed a bordel (brothel) and a pawn shop used by the needy to get them through the week till pay day*" (WREXHAM COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL 2020). During the site survey a lintel was noted on the structure to the northeast of 1-3 College Street, which, although heavily worn, had been inscribed "*William ... Licensed Pawn...*" (PLATE 2).



Plate 2 - Pawnbroker lintel to northeast of the study structure

2.4.12. The style of frontage and construction is suggestive of a late Georgian to early Victorian date, which corresponds to the documentation of redevelopment of the area as well as the changes between the 1833 and 1846 maps.

2.4.13. A photograph of 5-9 College Street, dated 1952, catches the easternmost extent of the study building's eastern extension. The limited fabric from the building showing makes it unsuitable for reproducing here, however, it is available at (<https://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/27042/images?term=college%20street>), and clearly shows a blockwork frontage on the extension, not a rendered facade in the mid 20th century.

3. Methodology

3.1. The survey was carried out in line with a brief supplied by CPAT to a Level 2 standard as set out by Historic England in *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (2016). This level of survey should create a descriptive record of the building, and includes:

- ◆ Description and photographic record of the exterior and the interior
- ◆ Detailed account of type, construction, form, function
- ◆ Phasing
- ◆ Past and present use and relationship with setting
- ◆ Identification and recording of original fixtures and fittings
- ◆ Conclusions regarding the building's development and use

3.2. The drawn record annotated accurately measured plans supplied by the architect in order to form:

- ◆ Accurate, measured ground plan, elevations and cross-sections as appropriate
- ◆ Phase plans showing the development of the structure

3.3. A photographic record was made of:

- ◆ Views of elevations
- ◆ Views of external appearance
- ◆ Views of all internal rooms
- ◆ Internal and external structural detail
- ◆ Fixtures, fittings, machinery, related contents

3.4. The written record included a precise location of the building as an address, a note of any statutory designations associated with the structure and the date when the record was made, the name of the recorder and the location of any archive material.

3.5. A summary statement describing the building's setting, type or purpose, historically

and at present, its materials and possible dates so far as these are apparent from a visual inspection.

4. Description

4.1. This section will outline the results of the level 2 historic building recording undertaken at 1-3 College Street, Wrexham.

4.2. The property is a row of three terraces situated within the Wrexham Town Centre Conservation Area. The terraces have been knocked through to form a single entity by the time of survey.

4.3. The fieldwork was carried out by Blair Poole and Ethan Ellis of L – P : Archaeology on the 3rd March 2021. The associated archive is to be submitted to CPAT and will comprise a memory stick containing 211 digital images, a contact sheet as a pdf, and a copy of this report as a pdf.

4.4. THE SETTING

4.4.1. The building is located on College Street, a narrow side street at the base of Town Hill, to the southwest of St Giles Church (PLATE 3).



Plate 3 - Access to College Street from Town Hill

4.4.2. The narrow nature of the street highlights its early character, leading upwards from Town Hill to a series of steps to College House, Temple Row and the churchyard (PLATE 4).



Plate 4 - Steps to churchyard at College House

4.4.3. Due to the topography of the area the street is not visible from many vantage points, and the facade of the standing buildings along the street front can only be fully viewed from the street itself.

4.5. THE BUILDING

4.5.1. The structure is a three storey early 19th century part rendered brick building comprising, what would have been, three terraced shops with first and second floor dwellings (PLATE 5). Only the southern end eastern elevations are visible from College Street, with the northern elevation obscured by neighbouring structures.



Plate 5 - Southern elevation of 1-3 College Street

- 4.5.2. The western elevation formed a boundary wall with neighbouring property, a pub/restaurant named Senso at the time of survey (PLATE 3).
- 4.5.3. The main structure was of brick construction with a pitched slate roof, with gable end at the eastern elevation. The three integrated terraces have been constructed as an unbroken frontage with matching furniture in terms of shop frontages, doors and fenestration, with the exception of a later inserted bay window at the western end, at first floor level. The entrances to the building step down, following the slope of College Street. However, there has been an effort to level the first floor windows, with a slight step down between numbers 3 and 2. By the second floor the windows have been levelled to follow gutter line of the roof.
- 4.5.4. The roofline is formed of an unbroken apex, with even pitches on northern and eastern elevations, and a chimney stack sited between numbers 2 and 3. This even roofline stands in contrast to the stepped roofline shown on the 1748 illustration (PLATE 1). The detail of college house on the illustration, which matches the standing building (PLATE 1 & PLATE 6) shows a high level of accuracy.



Plate 6 - College House showing the gabled dormer windows also present on the 1748 illustration.

- 4.5.5. At the eastern end a single storey wall forms an enclosed yard, which also incorporates a single storey extension detailed below.

NORTHERN ELEVATION

4.5.6. The northern elevation was not accessible at the time of survey and is obscured from view by neighbouring properties. No material changes are proposed for this elevation, which is shown in FIGURE 8.

WESTERN ELEVATION

4.5.7. The western elevation is the boundary wall between Senso, on the corner of Town Hill and College Street, and 1 College Street (PLATE 7). This junction is at the corner of the street, where the road widens, which allows for a change in the angle of the frontage.



Plate 7 - Junction of 1 College Street with the neighbouring property to the west.

SOUTHERN ELEVATION

4.5.8. The southern elevation is the main facade of the properties and the most decorative elevation constructed of dark orange brick in Flemish Bond, popular from the mid 1830s, visible at first and second floor level (FIGURE 8 & PLATE 8). The ground floor is rendered and painted grey, although this is likely a later modification.



Plate 8 - Southern elevation

4.5.9. Between the shop windows of numbers 2 and 3 two offset wall ties can be seen beneath the render (PLATE 9). This shows that the current render, at least, post dates a repair to strengthen the frontage.



Plate 9 - Wall ties to the west of number 3 shopfront

4.5.10. The fenestration at first and second floor levels are consistent with a single phase of construction, excluding the bay window at the western end. The windows comprise wooden framed sash windows of 16 panes at first floor and 8 panes at second floor level (PLATE 10). Both floors show rectangular stone sills and trapezoidal stone lintels.



Plate 10 - Representative fenestration

4.5.11. The canted bay window at first floor level at the western end is clearly inserted (PLATE 11), with disturbance to the surrounding brickwork evident in the upper section, where lead flashing has been added, and in areas where the render is disturbed. The styling of the bay window matches that of the other frames on this elevation and was a sympathetic addition.



Plate 11 - Western bay window

4.5.12. The shop frontages are thought to have initially been matching in style, with numbers 2 and 3 retaining their original elements (PLATE 12). The frontage of number 1 appears to have undergone modifications during the 20th century when the properties were linked and internal modifications were made. These changes separated off the shop area of number 1 from the rest of the

structures.



Plate 12 - Shop frontages

4.5.13. The original shop frontages were integrated display windows and doors (PLATE 13). The surrounding architrave for both door and window had a simple panel motif, almost neoclassical in style, with square panels at the tops and bottom, elongated panels along the sides, with central circular element at lock rail level. Above the door and window were simple undecorated overpanels below a thin integrated canopy. The windows were covered by modern metal shutters.



Plate 13 - Number 3 shop front

4.5.14. This style is not seen on number 1 College Street, where later alterations have removed the original window and inserted another doorway at the western edge of the property. However, the original doorway has been left *in situ*, at

the eastern end of number 1 (PLATE 14). The doorway to 1 College Street is slightly different from 2 and 3, with a thinner architrave and plain fanlight above the wooden transom.



Plate 14 - Doorway to 1 College Street and shopfront for 2 College Street

4.5.15. The modified shopfront at 1 College Street is larger in scale and more simple in decoration (PLATE 15). The square panels at top and bottom of the architrave are still present, however, the elongated panels interspersed with circular motif are not present.



Plate 15 - Shopfront of 1 College Street

4.5.16. The large six pane window is modern as is the rounded wooden sill. The canopy above the shopfront is also more significant in extent than the

counterparts on 2 and 3. To the west of the shop window is a small inserted doorway giving access to the shop up a series of three concrete steps. The door is similar to those seen along the rest of the frontage, as a wooden six panel door, although the panelling is slightly different. The three earlier doors have solid wooden rails and stiles, whereas the entrance to the shop at number 1 has beading to form inset panels.

4.5.17. At the eastern end of the property is a single storey wall, now rendered except for the brick denticulation below the stone coping course (PLATE 16). This wall would have enclosed the yard to the east of the building, and would have been accessed by the central doorway, a simple wooden door with no decorative framework.



Plate 16 - Eastern extent of southern elevation

4.5.18. A later extension was added to the east of the building, which has utilised the yard wall as its southern wall. At this point an inserted window of a different styling can be seen. This has a slightly arched lintel with a rough stone sill. The 1952 photograph shows this wall to be of large blockwork, rather than the brick of the rest of the elevation, although the brick denticulation and stone coping course are visible on the image. It is likely that the rendering of the facade occurred in the later 20th century.

EASTERN ELEVATION

4.5.19. The eastern elevation is very plain with no original fenestration or doors visible (PLATE 17). The main body of the elevation is of the same brick as the

southern elevation, however, this elevation is in English garden Wall bond. A large area of the elevation appears to show significant repair to the brickwork (FIGURE 8).



Plate 17 - Eastern elevation

4.5.20. At ground floor level the elevation contains the small 20th century single storey extension (PLATE 18). This is a small entrance area, containing a toilet and washing area. It has textures white render and corrugated metal sloping roof.



Plate 18 - 20th century extension

4.6. INTERNAL LAYOUT

4.6.1. The internal layout will be discussed floor by floor to give an overview of the

structure. As with the elevations, the plates held within this text are a sample of images taken from the photographic survey (APPENDIX 1), which will be supplied in full to CPAT. There had been extensive remodelling and alterations internally, however, an understanding of the original layout is still possible.

- 4.6.2. The ground floor was the only floor to be divided into two distinct properties, with the second and third floor forming a third distinct entity.

GROUND FLOOR

- 4.6.3. The ground floor was divided into two properties, with a small single room shop to at the western end, at 1 College Street, and a larger massage parlour occupying the equivalent of numbers 2 and 3 (FIGURE 9).

- 4.6.4. Room G1 was accessed only via the doorway at the western end of the building off College Street, and formed the single shop at the western end. This had been fully refitted and was a wholly modern entity, with plastered walls to the east, north and west, and the inserted modern window frontage to the south (PLATE 19).



Plate 19 - Room G1 looking east

- 4.6.5. At the time of survey the room was being used for storage and access was difficult. However, some photographic record could be made. The walls had smooth plasterwork with light grey/white paint, which continued around all four walls. The ceiling had been re-boarded and plastered smooth with white paint.



Plate 20 - G1 looking northeast

4.6.6. At the northeast corner was a small built in cupboard (PLATE 20). This cupboard would occupy the space between the stairwell to the east and the chimney breast to the west. Although no fireplace is present in this room, it is seen at both first and second floor above and may be obscured at this level. There was no historic fabric exposed at the time of survey.

4.6.7. Rooms G2 to G6 formed the Massage Parlour business and was formed of the interconnected 2 and 3 College Street (FIGURE 9).



Plate 21 - North wall of G2

4.6.8. Room G2 was a square area accessed via the doorway off College Street, which was functioning as a waiting room for the massage parlour. The room had modern plasterwork in the walls and painted finish. The eastern wall was the

main structural dividing wall between 1 and 2, with the western and northern walls being modern inserted partition walls (FIGURE 9 & PLATE 21). To the north was room G6, labelled as Massage Room 1, and the eastern wall formed a narrow corridor with the main dividing wall between 2 and 3, leading from G6 to G3.

4.6.9. The southern wall contained the external door and blocked main frontage window (PLATE 22). Modern plasterwork obscured any potential historic fabric.



Plate 22 - South wall of G2

4.6.10. The narrow corridor between G2 and G3 saw the main structural wall between 2 and 3, with a potential fireplace along the wall, converted to a cupboard. This was mirrored in G3 (PLATE 23), which was accessed via an arched opening between the properties. This appears to be a later modification installed when the properties were linked together in the 20th century.

4.6.11. As with G2, G3 had been plastered and painted, obscuring any historic fabric. Although the fireplace and chimney breast were still intact, the modern decoration meant that any original features could not be recorded, although it is thought unlikely they would survive at this location.



Plate 23 - West wall of G3

4.6.12. The southern wall of G3 followed the same layout as G2, with the external doorway to College Street and the main frontage window still evident, albeit covered with boarding and modern plasterboard and paint (PLATE 24). A series of steps led from the floor level to the doorways to College Street and E2 at the southwestern corner of the room.



Plate 24 - Southern wall of G3

4.6.13. The eastern wall of G3 was the original external wall of the property, however the northern wall was an inserted partition wall from the 20th century to divide off a small kitchen area at the northeast (G4) and a small bedroom, labelled Massage Room 2 (G5) at the northwest (PLATE 25).



Plate 25 - North and east walls of G3

4.6.14. Within G4 and G5 a beam can be seen along the ceiling running east to west, which may suggest the location of an earlier room division (PLATE 26). No other historic fabric was visible in G4 and G5.



Plate 26 - Room G5, looking northwest

4.6.15. Room G6, Massage Room 1, was accessible from G2 and the corridor between G2 and G3 (FIGURE 9). This had a modern tiled floor with shower in the

northwest corner and was formed of the main structural west, north and east walls of 2 College Street. The southern wall was an inserted partition wall with doorway to G2.



Plate 27 - North wall of G6 showing shower area

4.6.16. Along the ceiling at the western side of G6 the inserted staircase leading from G7 to F5 can be seen. The low start of this sloped area in the centre of the room is contrary to the rest of the design of the building and is clearly a later modification (PLATE 28). A north-south RSJ has been inserted in G6 to support the inserted staircase.



Plate 28 - Ceiling line of G6 showing inserted staircase and boxed in beam

4.6.17. At the northwest corner of G6 a small alcove was divided off from the rest of

the room, which led to a small doorway on the western wall. This leads out of the building and historically may have led to another yard shared with the neighbouring property (PLATE 29). No historic fabric was evident within the alcove.



Plate 29 - Alcove in G6 with external door

4.6.18. Room G7 was accessed via College Street and contained the staircase leading to the first floor (PLATE 30). The staircase is thought to be an original fixture, which would have given access to the first floor of 1 College Street. However, modern alterations have turned the stairs to the east and the western wall is a later inserted partition wall. The western wall of G7 is the main structural dividing wall between 1 and 2 College Street.



Plate 30 - Room G7, looking south

4.6.19. At the eastern end of the ground floor was the 20th century extension, comprising rooms E1 and E2. These were accessed via a doorway up a series of steps at the southeastern corner of G3 (PLATE 31) which would have originality given access to the eastern yard area.



Plate 31 - Access to E2 on east wall of G3

4.6.20. E2 was a narrow corridor leading to the yard, with E1 being a modern toilet

and wash room to the north (FIGURE 9). No historic fabric was visible within these rooms.

FIRST FLOOR

4.6.21. The first and second floors had been significantly modified in the 20th century and combined all three properties into a single unit. Access to the first and second floors was via G7 on the ground floor. At the top of G7 the stairs turn to the east and open up into F5 (FIGURE 10).



Plate 32 - F5 looking west to G7



Plate 33 - Ceiling of F5, looking west

4.6.22. F5 is a wholly modern space created within 2 College Street and is a landing

leading to a small toilet (F6), front room (F2) and the stairs to the second floor (S/F1). The ceiling of F5 (PLATE 33) has a 20th century textured plaster finish. However, a narrow beam can be seen towards the southern wall, which may indicate an earlier subdivision of the room.

4.6.23.S/F1, the stairs to the second floor appear to be the original stair access within 2 College Street from the first floor to the second floor. The stairs head west and turn to the south along the dividing wall between 1 and 2. The skirting board along the steps appears to be early furniture, however the rails are modern additions (PLATE 34).



Plate 34 - S/F1 looking west

4.6.24.The small toilet (F6) overlooks the rear of the property and has a modern window set within what is likely an earlier aperture. Examining the plans and features of the properties, which were originally divided into three distinct buildings, it is possible that this window was the early landing window, with the original stairs leading up from within G6 (now missing), along the eastern wall, and turning to the west to lead to the next set of stairs. In terms of the ground floor layout, it is clear that the stairs in G7 originally served 1 College Street, and likely turned west as well, to enter into what is now F1. The

significant modifications to the structure have removed these and modern partitioning and plasterboard are now in place.

4.6.25. Room F1 is the largest room at first floor level and takes up the entire first floor footprint of 1 College Street (FIGURE 10). The room sits at a lower level than F2, and is accessed via a set of steps and a doorway punched through the dividing wall between 1 and 2 (PLATE 35).



Plate 35 - Room F1, looking east

4.6.26. The northeastern corner of the room is boxed off by partitioning to account for the headroom needed for the inserted stairway of F5. It is likely this was the original area where the stairs from G7 entered the first floor. A significant beam crosses the ceiling along an east-west axis (PLATE 35). The beam does not appear to represent any form of division, and is a structural element to support the upper floor.



Plate 36 - Southern wall of F1

4.6.27. The southern wall contains the canted bay window, which is floor to ceiling, as well as a smaller window at the eastern end of the room (PLATE 36). This smaller window has a moulded surround indicating early fabric, and may represent an original landing window showing an earlier division at this floor level. The strange location of the window does not lend itself to being part of the overall room, and the combination of the potential stairwell alignment and overlay with the ground floor division indicate that the eastern end of the room may have been a separate stairwell and landing, divided from the main room space historically.

4.6.28. In the area near the small window the flooring has been exposed below the modern carpet. These are clearly 20th century replacement floorboards and not original fabric (PLATE 36).

4.6.29. The bay window extends from the frontage, however the exposed floorboards around it are 20th century in date and appear not to be structural. The small wooden railing in front of the window supports this assertion. As an inserted feature, it is unlikely that any cantilevered elements were in place and it is merely a decorative addition (PLATE 37).



Plate 37 - Bay window in F1

4.6.30. The western wall was plain with no decorative elements in place. The northern wall contained the fireplace and chimney breast (PLATE 38). Although the chimney breast is an original *in situ* element, the current fireplace and hearth are late 20th century composite materials blocking the opening. It is possible that an earlier metal grated fireplace exists behind this facade, which would have been flush with the chimney breast.



Plate 38 - Fireplace in F1

4.6.31. Room F2 (PLATE 39) is noted as a living area and forms a small lounge area between what is noted as a bedroom (F1) to the west and the dining/kitchen area (F3 and F4) to the east.



Plate 39 - Room F2, looking southeast

4.6.32. Room F2 has a small toilet area formed by partition walls at its northeast corner, extending into the area of F5 (FIGURE 10). The room contains a single window on the south wall, with moulded surround matching the small window in F1. The cramped nature of the room has been created by the partition wall to allow for the new staircase (F5) and toilet partition. The early layout of the room is likely to have extended further back towards staircase S/F1.

4.6.33. The eastern wall of F2 contains the chimney breast, now covered with plasterboard, and a triangular arched entry to F3, which allows for a step up to the higher floor level of F3. The arch does not match the round arch at ground floor level and is a modern modification creating access between 2 and 3 College Street (PLATE 39).

4.6.34. Rooms F3 and F4 had been combined into an open plan dining/kitchen area (FIGURE 10). As with F2, the chimney breast along the west wall, mirroring the one in F2, had been boxed in with plasterboard. However, on this face a vent had been added at the location of the fireplace (PLATE 40).



Plate 40 - Rooms F3/F4, looking northwest

4.6.35. Rooms F3 and F4 form the footprint of 3 College Street and the 20th century modifications to these rooms have left no visible evidence of previous layouts. The only historic fabric visible beyond the location of the fireplace are the windows on the north (PLATE 40) and south walls (PLATE 41). The southern window matched that of the southern window in F2 in terms of fabric and appearance, including the moulded surround. This would have been the sole window for the main room for the first floor prior to creating the modern layout. The northern window is likely to be in the location of an early window, however the current wooden window is a 20th century element.



Plate 41 - Room F3, looking south

4.6.36. A large beam runs east-west along the ceiling to the north of the chimney. A

shallow pilaster at the location of the beam may indicate an earlier subdivision. Within F5 an extension of the beam can be seen on the ceiling along the same alignment. Victorian terraces were often constructed with matching or mirroring layouts. The location of the beams in both F3 and F5 would account for similar size front rooms, with staircase and landing in a smaller area to the rear of the property.



Plate 42 - Northeast corner of F4

4.6.37. The pilaster was absent from the eastern wall, however, ghosting on the plasterwork suggests the removal of a wall at the location of the beam (PLATE 42).

4.6.38. Room S/F1 was the staircase to the second floor, noted above (4.6.23). This was the only access to the second floor.

SECOND FLOOR

4.6.39. The second floor comprised a series of four bedrooms and a bathroom. The staircase to the second floor S/F1 led to a small landing, from which access could be made to all rooms (FIGURE 11). As noted above the skirting board along the stairs is thought to be *in situ* historic fabric (PLATE 43).



Plate 43 - S/F1, looking north

4.6.40. Room S1 was accessed via a doorway on its east wall. This wall is the dividing wall between 1 and 2 College Street and the doorway is clearly a later modification cutting through the thick wall (PLATE 44). A small step at the doorway allows for the change of floor level between 1 and 2 College Street.



Plate 44 - East wall of S1

4.6.41. Room S1 contains three windows. A late 20th century inserted window of plain wood frame and frosted glass at the northeast end of the room (PLATE 44), and two historic windows along the southern wall (PLATE 45). These windows matched the fabric of those seen on the first floor, however they lacked the moulded surround.



Plate 45 - Windows on south wall of S1

4.6.42. As with the first floor, within F1, it is thought that the east window on the southern wall relates to a landing window for the original staircase, which would have been divided from the rest of the bedroom.

4.6.43. Again, in line with F1, a single fireplace served this room, now a plastered over chimney breast is the only thing visible (PLATE 44). As with the lower floor chimney breasts, there is potential for an earlier cast fireplace to still be present behind the modern boarding.

4.6.44. The ceiling of S1 is a modern feature, and it is likely the original ceiling has been removed to create a higher ceiling line. By modifying the room this way the roof truss has been exposed (PLATE 46). The king post truss had a significant tie beam with upright king post and braces against the principal rafters, with squared purlins also visible. However, it was clear that elements of this truss had been replaced in the later 20th century, including the king post, braces and principal rafters.



Plate 46 - Ceiling truss in S1, looking southwest

4.6.45. To the west of the truss the ceiling was at the tie beam level to create a small loft space.

4.6.46. Room S2 was located to the south of the corridor landing S5 and was a small bedroom (FIGURE 11). The eastern wall of S2 contained the chimney breast, with a small vent and ghosting around the location of the fireplace (PLATE 47).



Plate 47 - East wall of S2

4.6.47. To the south of the chimney breast was a slightly raised platform. This had been created to contain the pipework for the vent and led to a secondary vent on the facade of the building.

4.6.48. The south wall contained a single window, which matched the style of the

windows on the first floor, albeit of a smaller scale (PLATE 48).



Plate 48 - Window on southern wall of S2

4.6.49. The north wall was a modern partition wall (PLATE 49), however, it is thought that it is a replacement for an earlier wall which would have been along this alignment. It appears that during the 20th century renovations the original wall was removed for some reason, then replaced with a partition wall in a similar location.



Plate 49 - North wall of S2

4.6.50. S5 continued to the east, however, at the location of the dividing wall between 2 and 3 College Street the floor raised up a step to account for the higher level of number 3. As with the first floor, it is clear that the access between the two properties was a later modification. In this area a small hatch allowed access to

the very small loft space, and allowed for a view of the brick construction of the dividing wall (PLATE 50). This access also allowed for a view of the roof construction, which was clearly a 20th century replacement.



Plate 50 - Dividing wall between 2 and 3 College Street, looking east

4.6.51. Room S3 was a mirror of S2, with the chimney breast on the west wall and window on the south wall (FIGURE 11 & PLATE 51). As with S2 the fireplace had been blocked up and boarded over.



Plate 51 - West wall of S3

4.6.52. The window on the southern wall matched that of S2 (PLATE 52) with wooden frame and eight pane sash window.



Plate 52 - South wall of S3

4.6.53. The eastern wall was the external wall of the property and the north wall was a 20th century partition wall. The presence of a beam along the wall line suggests the location of an earlier wall.



Plate 53 - East wall of S3

4.6.54. Room S4 was the final bedroom at second floor level and occupied the northeastern corner of the property. It is possible that this is the location of the original stairway for 3 College street and the northern window is a landing window (PLATE 54) now replaced with louvre panes.



Plate 54 - North wall of S4

4.6.55. The east and west walls of S4 represent the external wall and dividing wall between 2 and 3, although a 20th century partition wall has been erected at the southwest end to allow for a small access area for room S3 from S5 (PLATE 55).



Plate 55 - Room S4, looking west

4.6.56. Room S6 was a small shower/toilet area divided from S5 by a modern partition wall (FIGURE 11 & PLATE 56). The only *in situ* feature was a window on the north wall, which matched the style of frame for the rest of the floor, however the sash had been replaced with louvre panes.



Plate 56 - Room S6, looking north

4.6.57. To the west of S6 was a small cupboard, which appears to have been created by partition walls to create a shelf and cupboard for a boiler or hot water tank, which has been removed.

5. Archive

5.1. The archive is wholly digital and consists of:

- ◆ 1 x Photo register
- ◆ 1 x Photo gazetteer
- ◆ 209 x Digital Photographs
- ◆ 1 x Report

5.1. High resolution versions of the report and photographic archive are to be deposited with the CPAT HER Officer, as well as the NMR at RCAHMW.

6. Discussion & Phasing

- 6.1. This report details the results of the level 2 building survey report carried out at 3 interconnecting early 19th century terraced buildings at 1 to 3 College Street, Wrexham, LL13 8LU. The site is located to the north of College Street, Wrexham, at NGR 333461 350147.
- 6.2. This document has been prepared by Blair Poole of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Blueprint Architectural Ltd following fieldwork carried out by Blair Poole and Ethan Ellis on 3rd March 2021.
- 6.3. The work has been carried out in response to a condition of planning consent, requested by Wrexham County Borough Council (WCBC) on advice from the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT). The site has been granted planning permission for conversion of the current multiple occupation and residential interconnecting structures to a series of seven apartments.
- 6.4. Historic research indicates that this area of Wrexham shows evidence of activity since the 11th century, with the Church of St Giles at the top of College Street dating from the 15th century. Previous work in the area suggests that College Street was developed to an extent by this time, with workers associated with the construction of the church in the 15th century staying at an inn opposite the site.
- 6.5. By the 18th century College Street was fully developed, with an illustration of Wrexham dated 1748 showing the roofline of the street. It is known that from 1820 this area underwent redevelopment, with the Commercial Inn opposite the site replacing the earlier Blue Post Inn. Cartographic research supports this statement, showing the site undergoing a change in footprint between the 1833 plan of the town and the 1846 Tithe map. It is thought that the buildings were constructed as a combination shop and dwelling at this time as a matching set of three terraces. This shop and dwelling combination was typical during the Victorian period, where retailers could use the ground floor as a shop front and the upper floors for combination storage and dwelling.
- 6.6. The 1893 description of College Street suggests that these were unimpressive terraces not worthy of describing. A statement on WCBC website noting the historic character of College Street in the later 19th century records the houses as being used

as a pawn shop and bordel. A stone lintel on the neighbouring property signifies it as a pawn shop, suggesting the bordel was part of the terraces under survey.

- 6.7. The styling of the property is typical of the early Victorian Period, with Flemish Bond brickwork, shallow canopies above the doors and windows at ground floor level, and simple stone sills and lintels. The decorative shop frontages are a simplified neoclassical form of wooden architraves and overboards, surrounding an integrated doorway and large display window.
- 6.8. The external appearance maintains a high level of its original form, with modifications seen at the western end, where the original shop frontage at ground floor level has been replaced with a modern large window, with an attempt to match the style of the decorative surrounds. Above the new shop front, at first floor level, a canted bay window has been inserted. To the west of the new shop front a new doorway has been inserted. It is likely all of these modifications occurred in the later 20th century.
- 6.9. At the eastern end of the southern elevation the yard wall, with decorative brick course and coping stones at the top, is thought to be slightly later than the original construction, and was erected to form a small yard to the east of the properties. This now forms part of a later 20th century single storey extension added to the eastern elevation of the properties. The extension forms a new entrance and toilet block. Above this extension repair to the brickwork of the eastern elevation can be seen at both first and second floor levels. There is no evidence of ghosting for removed structures, however there may have been a further terrace between 1-3 and the pawn shop to the east when first constructed. The erection of the yard wall and repair to the eastern elevation may date to this phase, thought to be later 19th century in date.
- 6.10. Internally a great deal of modifications have been carried out, isolating the ground floor of 1 College Street, combining the ground floor of 2 and 3 College Street, and combining the first and second floors of 1, 2 and 3 College Street, thus forming three entities. All of this work appears to be later 20th century in date, and likely occurred as a single remodelling of the buildings.
- 6.11. At ground floor level the modifications see original wall divisions removed and

partition walls erected to create 5 separate rooms. Staircases which would have led from the ground floor to the first floor in 2 and 3 College Street have been removed. The fireplaces have been removed, replaced with cupboards and the dividing wall between 2 and 3 has had an arch inserted to allow movement between the properties.

6.12. The internal layout, although significantly modified, still shows indicators of its earlier layout in the form of ceiling joists denoting the location of removed walls.

6.13. At first floor level more modifications can be seen, again, in the form of removed walls and inserted partition walls. Each building, although now interlinked, still shows suggestions of its original layout. Within 1 College Street, now an open plan room, it is thought that the staircase seen in G7, which now leads east, would have headed west. This area is boxed in with modern boarding to account for the inserted stairs. The differing windows along the southern wall suggest that one would have been the main window for the living area, serviced by the single fireplace, and the smaller window would have been for the landing/stairwell.

6.14. Within 2 and 3 College Street the smaller windows are seen on the northern elevation, which is also the location of the stairs up to the second floor within F5. It is thought that separate stairs, not those seen on G7, would have come up to the first floor in both 2 and 3, turning up along the north wall, leading to the second floor. This would account for the small windows on the rear, allowing enough light into a corridor or stairwell, whereas the south elevation has the larger windows for the main living areas. The living areas in 2 and 3 had a single fireplace, located on the dividing wall between the properties. An arch has been inserted into this wall, to the south of the fireplace to allow access between the two. It is in this floor that the most obvious change in floor levels are seen, relating to the differing buildings (FIGURE 12).

6.15. The second floor follows the same pattern as the first floor with dividing walls removed and new partition walls inserted in the 20th century. Smaller windows on the rear of 2 and 3 match those of the first floor, with the smaller window in 1 College Street being present on the south elevation. All three buildings have their main windows present on the south elevation. This layout supports the assumption

that the stairwell for number 1 was along the eastern wall, whereas numbers 2 and 3 had their staircases to the rear.

6.16. Examination of the exposed king post roof truss and roof structure within the small loft space shows that the roof had been replaced in the later 20th century.

6.17. A series of 4 phases of construction were identified during the survey.

- ◆ Phase 1 relates to the construction of the terraces in the early 19th century.
- ◆ Phase 2 relates to the possible demolition of a fourth terrace and erection of the yard wall along the southern boundary.
- ◆ Phase 3 relates to the later 20th century remodelling internally and the change to the frontage of 1 College Street, including the insertion of the canted bay window.
- ◆ Phase 4 may be contemporary with phase 3, however, this specifically relates to the replacement of the roof structure in the 20th century.

7. Trafodaeth a Chyfnodau

- 7.1. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn manylu ar ganlyniadau'r adroddiad arolwg adeiladau lefel 2 ar 3 adeilad teras cysylltiedig o ddechrau'r 19^{eg} ganrif yn 1-3 Stryd y Coleg, Wrecsam, LL13 8LU. Mae'r safle wedi'i leoli i'r gogledd o Stryd y Coleg, Wrecsam yn NGR 333461 350147.
- 7.2. Paratowyd y ddogfen hon gan Blair Poole o L-P: Archaeology ar ran Blueprint Architectural Ltd yn dilyn gwaith maes a wnaed gan Blair Poole ac Ethan Ellis ar 3^{ydd} Mawrth 2021.
- 7.3. Gwnaed y gwaith mewn ymateb i amod caniatâd cynllunio, y gofynnodd Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam (WCBC) amdano yn dilyn cyngor gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Clwyd-Powys (CPAT). Mae'r safle wedi cael caniatâd cynllunio ar gyfer trosi'r strwythurau amlfeddiannaeth a chysylltiedig preswyl presennol yn gyfres o saith fflat.
- 7.4. Mae ymchwil hanesyddol yn dangos bod yr ardal hon o Wrecsam yn dangos tystiolaeth o weithgarwch ers yr 11^{eg} ganrif, gydag Eglwys Sant Giles ar ben Stryd y Coleg yn dyddio o'r 15^{fed} ganrif. Mae gwaith blaenorol yn yr ardal yn awgrymu bod Stryd y Coleg wedi'i ddatblygu i raddau erbyn yr amser hwn, gyda gweithwyr oedd yn gysylltiedig ag adeiladu'r eglwys yn y 15^{fed} ganrif yn aros mewn tafarn gyferbyn â'r safle.
- 7.5. Erbyn y 18^{fed} ganrif roedd Stryd y Coleg wedi'i ddatblygu'n llawn, gyda llun o Wrecsam gyda'r dyddiad 1748 yn dangos llinell doeau'r stryd. Mae'n hysbys bod yr ardal hon wedi'i hailddatblygu o 1820, gyda'r Commercial Inn gyferbyn â'r safle yn disodli'r Blue Post Inn cynharach. Mae ymchwil cartograffig yn cefnogi'r datganiad hwn, sy'n dangos bod y safle wedi newid ei ôl troed rhwng cynllun y dref yn 1833 a map Degwm 1846. Credir i'r adeiladau gael eu codi fel cyfuniad o siop ac annedd ar yr adeg hon fel set gyfatebol o dri theras. Roedd y cyfuniad hwn o siop ac annedd yn nodweddiadol yn ystod y cyfnod Fictoraidd, lle gallai manwerthwyr ddefnyddio'r llawr gwaelod fel blaen siop a'r lloriau uchaf ar gyfer cyfuniad o storio ac annedd.
- 7.6. Mae disgrifiad 1893 o Stryd y Coleg yn awgrymu bod y terasau hyn yn anhrawiadol a ddim werth eu disgrifio. Mae datganiad ar wefan Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam yn nodi cymeriad hanesyddol Stryd y Coleg ar ddiwedd y 19^{eg} ganrif yn

cofnodi bod y tai yn cael eu defnyddio fel siop wystlo a phuteindy. Mae capan drws ar yr eiddo cyfagos yn ei ddynodi fel siop wystlo, sy'n awgrymu bod y puteindy yn rhan o'r terasau sy'n destun yr arolwg.

7.7. Mae steilio'r eiddo yn nodweddiadol o'r Cyfnod Fictoraidd cynnar, gyda gwaith brics Bondin Ffleminaidd, canopïau bas uwchben y drysau a'r ffenestri ar lefel y llawr gwaelod, a siliau a chapantau drysau carreg syml. Mae'r blaenau siopau addurniadol ar ffurf neoglasurol symlach o architrafau pren a gorchuddion pren, o amgylch drws integredig a ffenestr arddangos fawr.

7.8. Mae'r ymddangosiad allanol yn cynnal lefel uchel o'i ffurf wreiddiol, gydag addasiadau i'w gweld yn y pen gorllewinol, lle mae blaen gwreiddiol y siop ar lefel llawr gwaelod wedi'i ddisodli gan ffenestr fawr fodern, gydag ymgais i gyd-fynd ag arddull yr amgylchoedd addurnol. Uwchben y blaen siop newydd, ar lefel llawr cyntaf, mae ffenestr fae ar ogwydd wedi cael ei gosod. I'r gorllewin o'r blaen siop newydd mae drws newydd wedi cael ei osod. Mae'n debygol bod yr holl addasiadau hyn wedi cael eu gwneud yn yr 20^{fed} ganrif hwyr.

7.9. Ym mhen dwyreiniol yr olwg ddeheuol credir bod wal yr iard, gyda chwrs brics addurnol a cherrig copa ar y top, ychydig yn hwyrach na'r adeiladwaith gwreiddiol, ac fe'i codwyd i ffurfio iard fach i'r dwyrain o'r eiddo. Mae hwn bellach yn rhan o estyniad unllawr diweddarach yn y 20^{fed} ganrif wedi'i ychwanegu at olwg ddwyreiniol yr eiddo. Mae'r estyniad yn ffurfio mynediad newydd a bloc toiledau. Uwchben yr estyniad hwn gellir gweld atgyweiriad i'r gwaith brics yr olwg ddwyreiniol ar lefel y llawr cyntaf a'r ail lawr. Nid oes tystiolaeth o rhithfuriau ar gyfer strwythurau a dynnwyd, ond efallai roedd yna deras pellach rhwng 1-3 a'r siop wystlo i'r dwyrain pan gafodd yr eiddo ei adeiladu gyntaf. Gallai codi wal yr iard a'r atgyweirio i'r olwg ddwyreiniol ddyddio i'r cam hwn, y credir ei fod yn ddiweddarach yn y 19^{eg} ganrif.

7.10. Y tu mewn, gwnaed llawer iawn o addasiadau, arwahanu llawr gwaelod 1 Stryd y Coleg, cyfuno llawr gwaelod rhif 2 a 3 Stryd y Coleg, a chyfuno lloriau cyntaf ac ail loriau rhif 1, 2 a 3 Stryd y Coleg, gan felly ffurfio tri endid. Ymddengys bod yr holl waith hwn yn ddiweddarach yn y 20^{fed} ganrif, ac mae'n debyg ei fod wedi digwydd fel ailfodeliad sengl o'r adeiladau.

- 7.11. Ar lefel y llawr gwaelod mae'r addasiadau'n gweld rhaniadau waliau gwreiddiol yn cael eu tynnu a phartisiynau yn cael eu codi i greu 5 ystafell ar wahân. Mae grisiau a fyddai wedi arwain o'r llawr gwaelod i'r llawr cyntaf yn rhif 2 a 3 Stryd y Coleg wedi'u tynnu. Mae'r lleoedd tân wedi'u tynnu, a chypyrddau wedi'u gosod yn eu lle ac mae bwa wedi'i osod yn y gwahanfur rhwng rhif 2 a 3 i ganiatáu symud rhwng yr eiddo.
- 7.12. Mae'r cynllun mewnol, er ei fod wedi'i addasu'n sylweddol, yn dal i ddangos arwyddion o'i gynllun cynharach ar ffurf distiau nenfwd sy'n dynodi lleoliad y waliau sydd wedi'u tynnu.
- 7.13. Ar lefel y llawr cyntaf gellir gweld mwy o addasiadau, unwaith eto, ar ffurf waliau wedi'u tynnu a phartisiynau wedi'u gosod. Mae pob adeilad, er eu bod nawr wedi'u cysylltu, yn dal i ddangos awgrymiadau o'r cynllun gwreiddiol. O fewn 1 Stryd y Coleg, sydd bellach yn ystafell cynllun agored, credir y byddai'r grisiau a welir yn G7, sydd bellach yn arwain i'r dwyrain, wedi arwain i'r gorllewin. Mae'r ardal hon wedi'i phalisio â bordiau modern sy'n esbonio'r grisiau a osodwyd. Mae'r ffenestri gwahanol ar hyd y wal ddeheuol yn awgrymu y byddai un wedi bod yn brif ffenestr yr ardal fyw, wedi'i gwasanaethu gan y lle tân sengl, a byddai'r ffenestr lai wedi bod ar gyfer y landin/grisiau.
- 7.14. O fewn rhif 2 a 3 Stryd y Coleg gwelir y ffenestri llai ar y golwg gogleddol, sydd hefyd yn lleoliad y grisiau i fyny i'r ail lawr yn F5. Credir y byddai grisiau ar wahân, nid y rhai a welir ar G7, wedi dod i fyny i'r llawr cyntaf yn rhif 2 a 3, gan droi i fyny ar hyd y wal ogleddol, gan arwain at yr ail lawr. Byddai hyn yn esbonio'r ffenestri bach yn y cefn, a fyddai'n caniatáu digon o olau i mewn i goridor neu risiau, tra bod gan yr olwg ddeheuol y ffenestri mwy ar gyfer y prif ardaloedd byw. Roedd gan yr ardaloedd byw yn rhif 2 a 3 un lle tân, wedi'i leoli ar y gwahanfur rhwng y ddau eiddo. Mae bwa wedi cael ei osod i mewn i'r wal hwn, i'r de o'r lle tân i ganiatáu mynediad rhwng y ddau eiddo. Ar y llawr hwn y gwelir y newid mwyaf amlwg i'r lefelau llawr, yn ymwneud â'r gwahanol adeiladau (FFIGWR 12).
- 7.15. Mae'r ail lawr yn dilyn yr un patrwm â'r llawr cyntaf gyda gwahanfuriau wedi'u tynnu a phartisiynau newydd wedi'u gosod yn yr 20^{fed} ganrif. Mae ffenestri llai yng nghefn rhif 2 a 3 yn cyd-fynd â ffenestri'r llawr cyntaf, gyda'r ffenestr lai yn 1 Stryd

y Coleg yn bresennol ar yr olwg ddeheuol. Yn y tri adeilad mae'r prif ffenestri i'w gweld ar yr olwg ddeheuol. Mae'r cynllun hwn yn cefnogi'r rhagdybiaeth bod y twll grisiau ar gyfer rhif 1 ar hyd y wal ddwyreiniol, tra bod gan rifau 2 a 3 eu grisiau yn y cefn.

7.16. Mae archwiliad o'r cwpl brenhinbost agored a strwythur y to o fewn y groglofft fach yn dangos bod to newydd wedi'i osod yn ddiweddarach yn yr 20^{fed} ganrif.

7.17. Cafodd cyfres o 4 cam adeiladu eu hadnabod yn ystod yr arolwg.

- ◆ Mae Cam 1 yn ymwneud ag adeiladu'r terasau ar ddechrau'r 19eg ganrif.
- ◆ Mae Cam 2 yn ymwneud â dymchwel pedwerydd teras o bosibl a chodi wal yr iard ar hyd y ffin ddeheuol.
- ◆ Mae Cam 3 yn ymwneud â'r gwaith ailfodelu mewnol hwyrach yn y 20fed ganrif a'r newid i du blaen 1 Stryd y Coleg, yn cynnwys gosod y ffenestr fae ar ogwydd.
- ◆ Gallai Cam 4 fod yn gyfoes â Cham 3, fodd bynnag, mae hyn yn ymwneud yn benodol â gosod strwythur to newydd yn yr 20fed ganrif.

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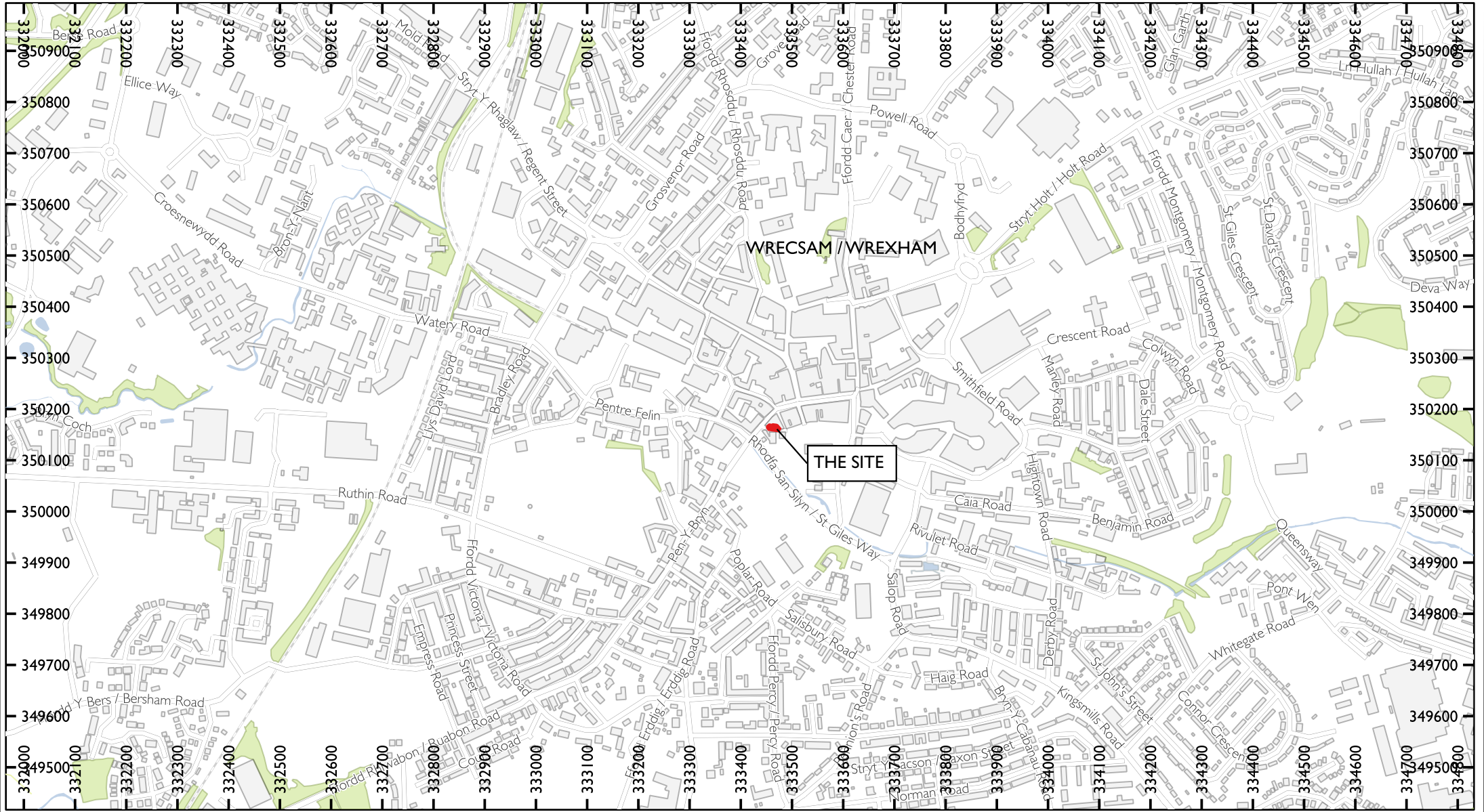
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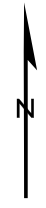
FIGURES

FIGURE I // Site Location - General



THE SITE

0 100 m



PROJECT // 3893C - College Street, Wrexham

DESCRIPTION // Site Location - General

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FIGURE 2 // Site Location - Detail



PROJECT // 3893C - College Street, Wrexham

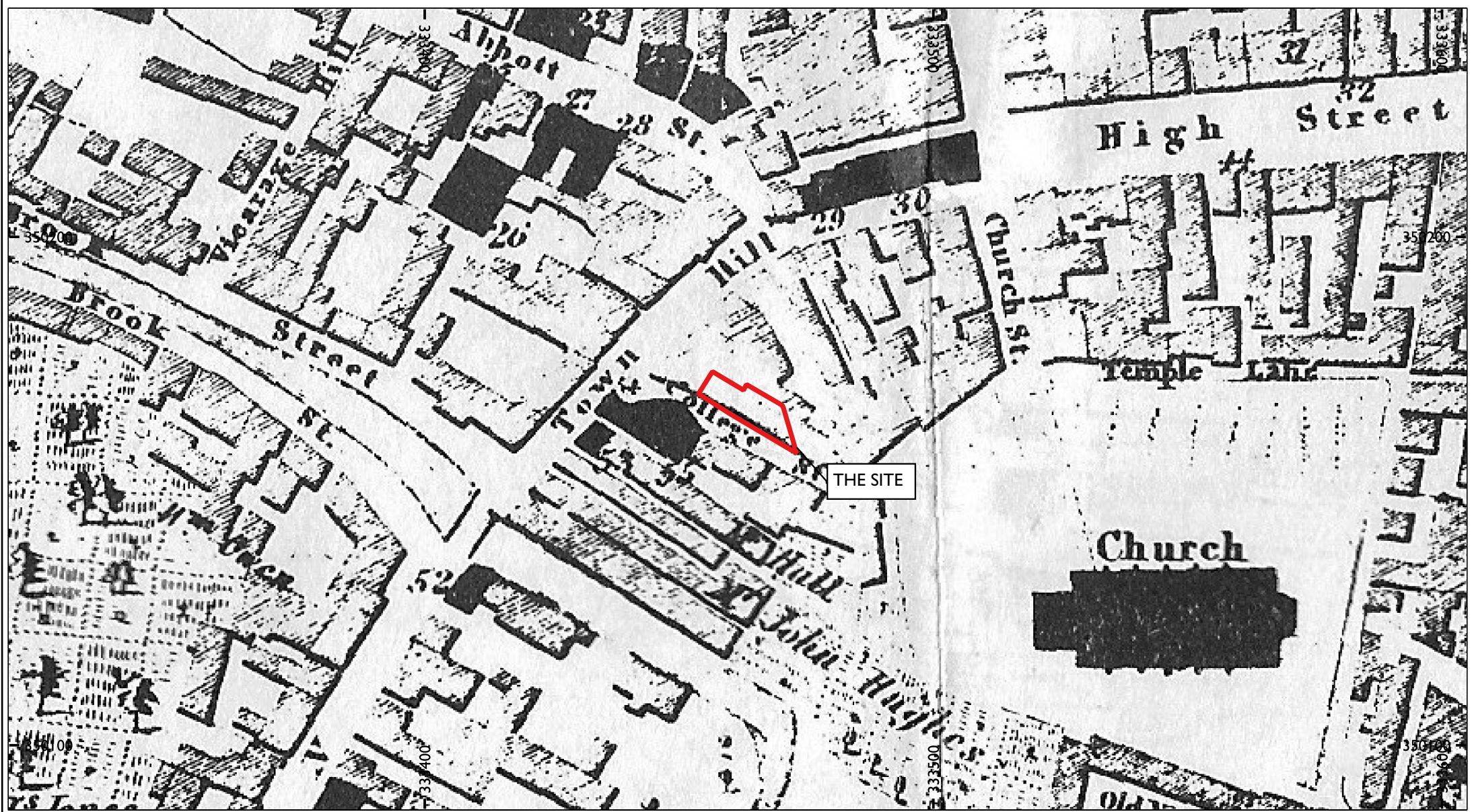
DESCRIPTION // Site Location - Detail

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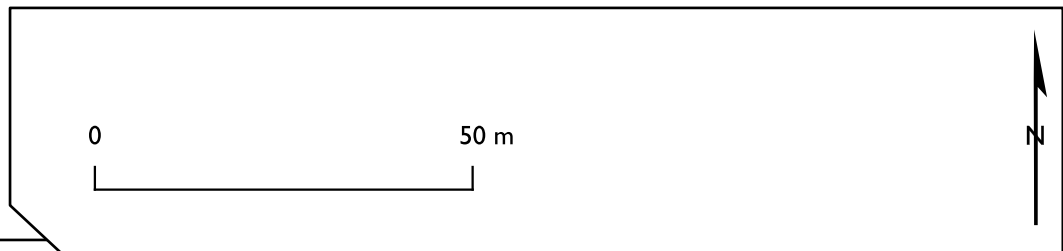
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FIGURE 3 // 1833, John Wood's Map of Wrexham



THE SITE



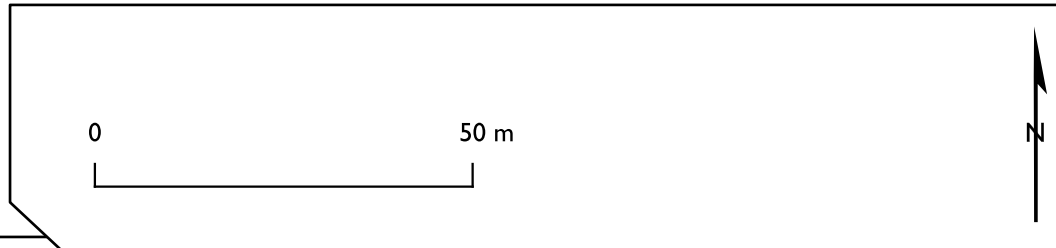
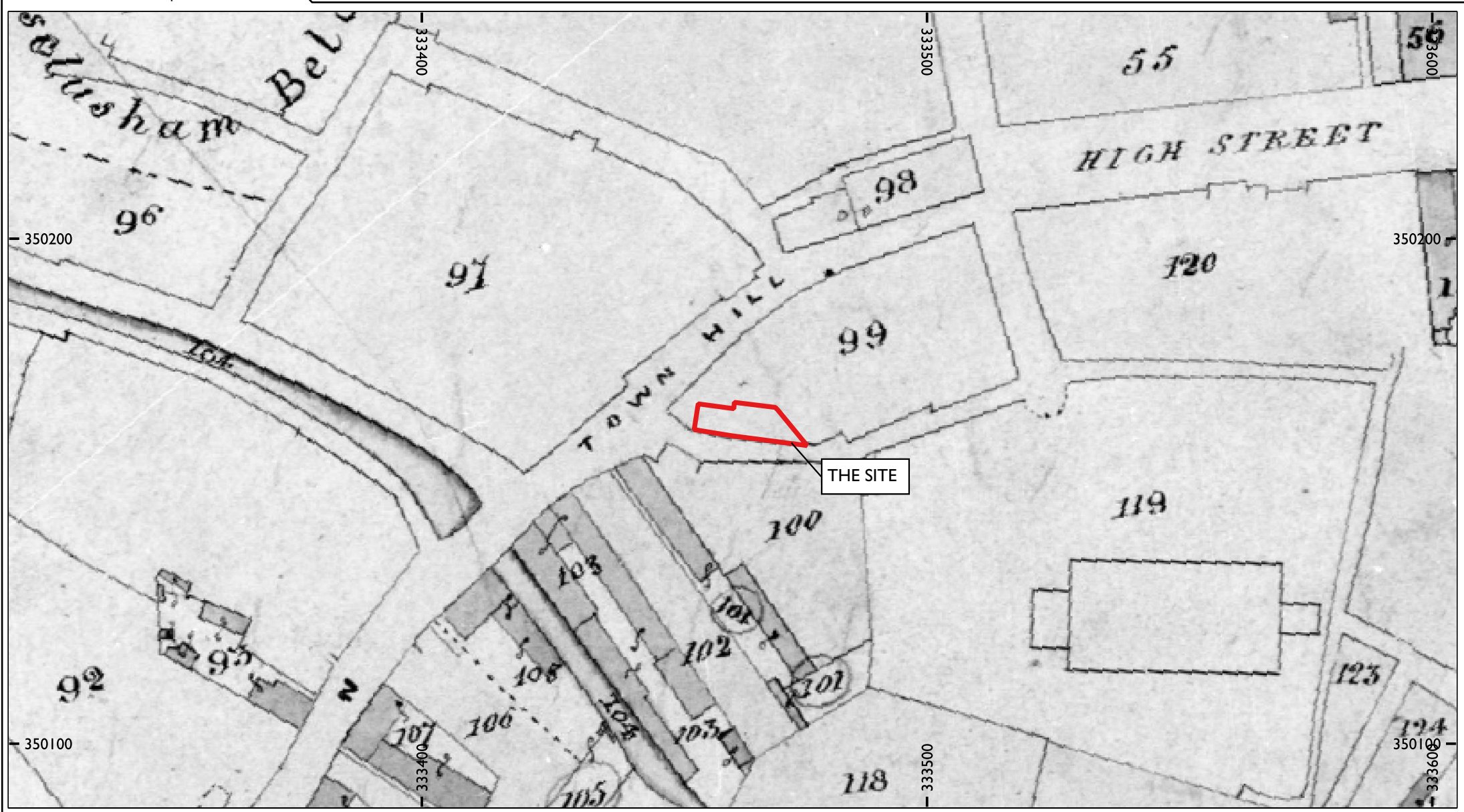
PROJECT // 3893C - College Street, Wrexham

DESCRIPTION // 1833, John Wood's Map of Wrexham

DOC REF: LP3893C-HBR-v1

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FIGURE 4 // 1846, Tithe Map



PROJECT // 3893C - College Street, Wrexham

DESCRIPTION // 1846, Tithe Map of Wrexham Regis & Wrexham Abbot

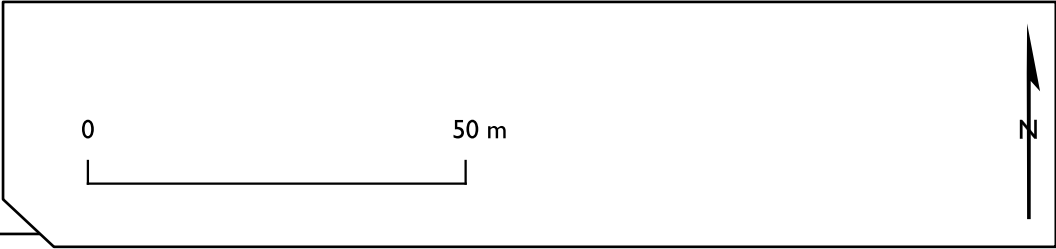
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FIGURE 5 // 1872, Ordnance Survey Map



THE SITE



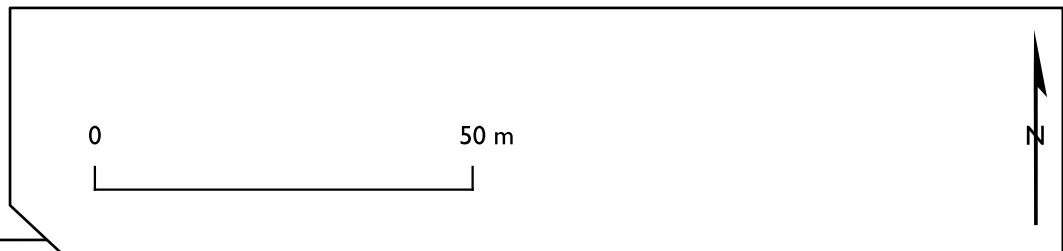
PROJECT // 3893C - College Street, Wrexham

DESCRIPTION // 1872, Ordnance Survey Map

DOC REF: LP3893C-HBR-v1

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FIGURE 6 // 1898, Ordnance Survey Map



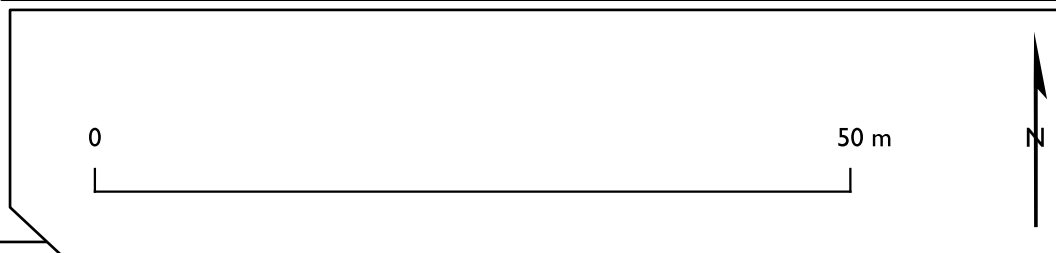
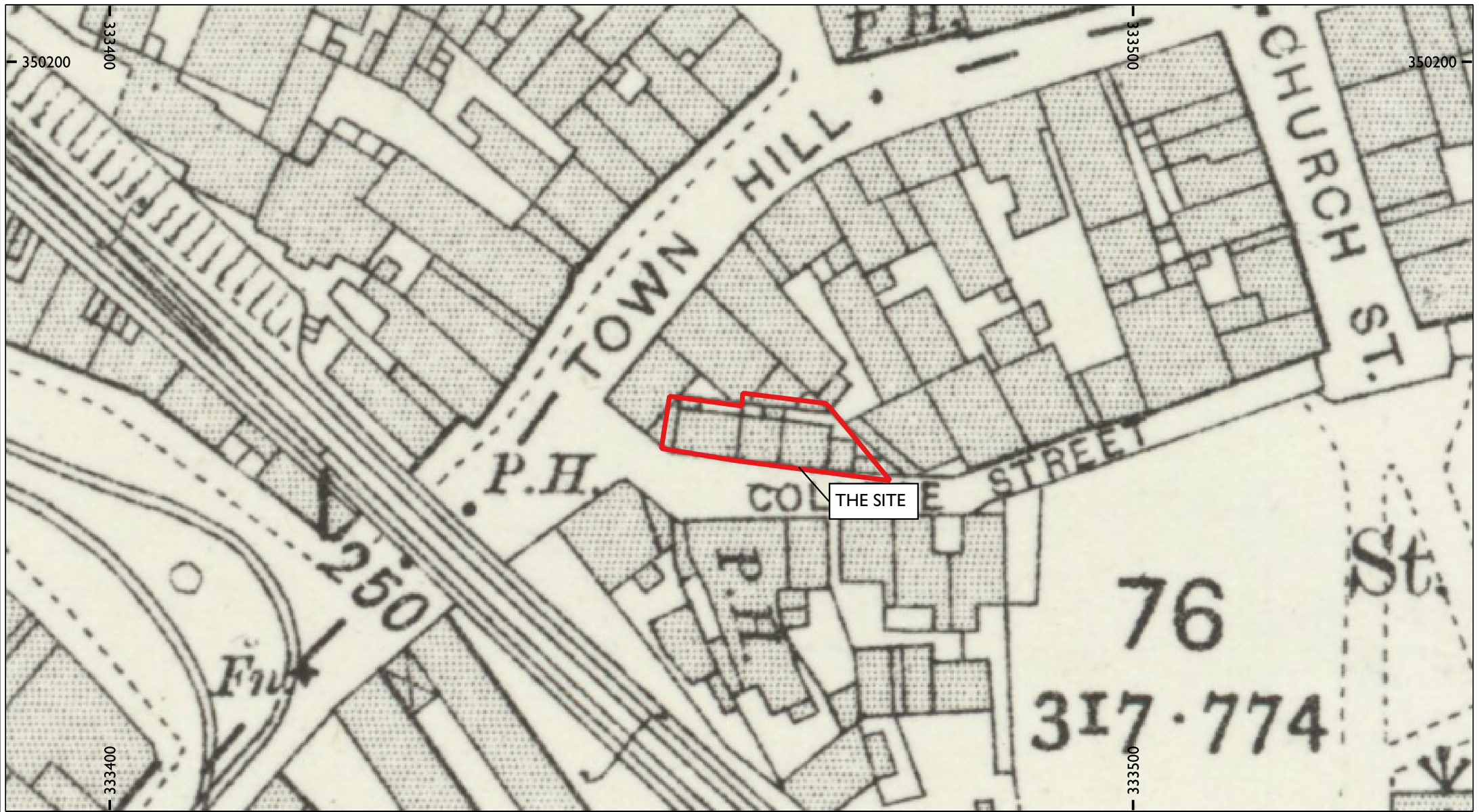
PROJECT // 3893C - College Street, Wrexham

DESCRIPTION // 1898, Ordnance Survey Map

DOC REF: LP3893C-HBR-v1

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FIGURE 7 // 1909, Ordnance Survey Map

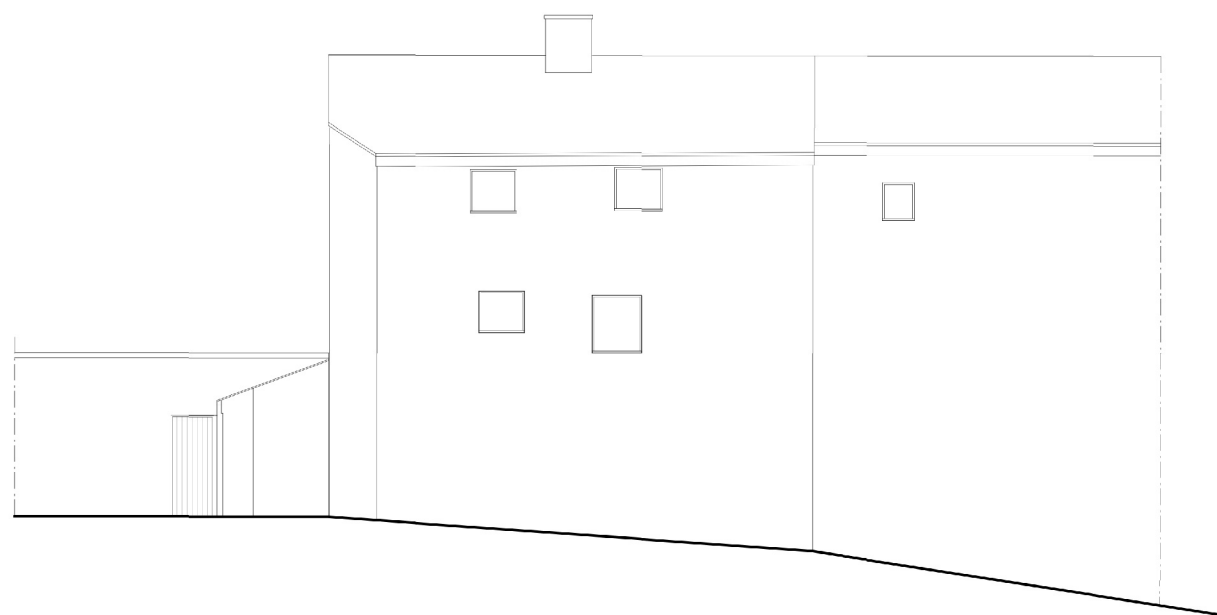
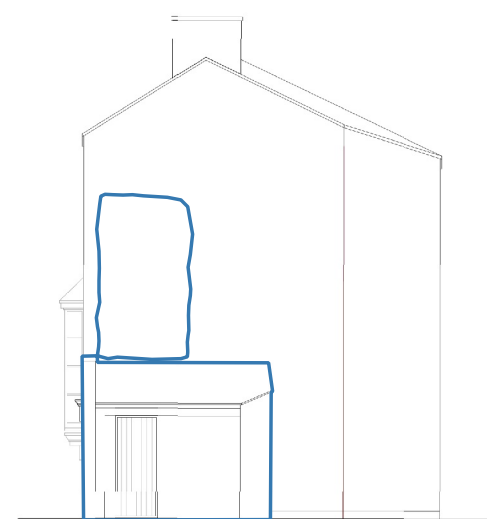


PROJECT // 3893C - College Street, Wrexham

DESCRIPTION // 1909, Ordnance Survey Map

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Key
□ Later modification

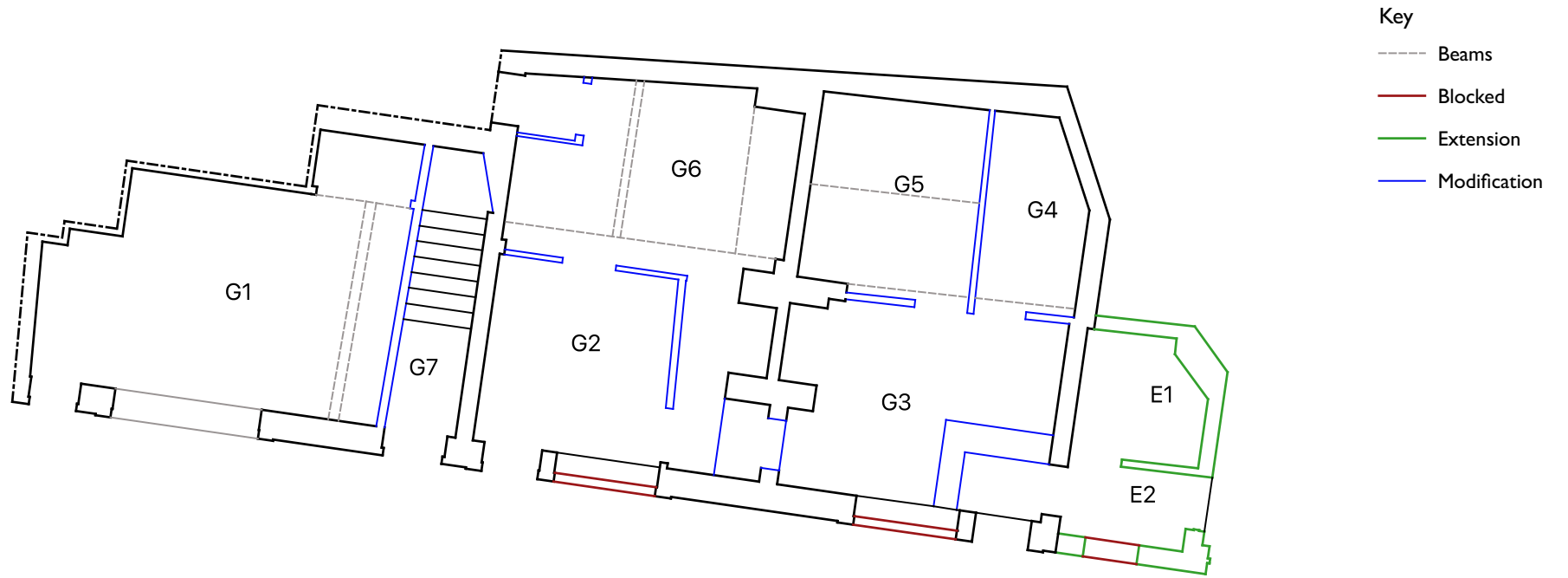
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DESCRIPTION // Elevations

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FIGURE 9 // Ground Floor Plan



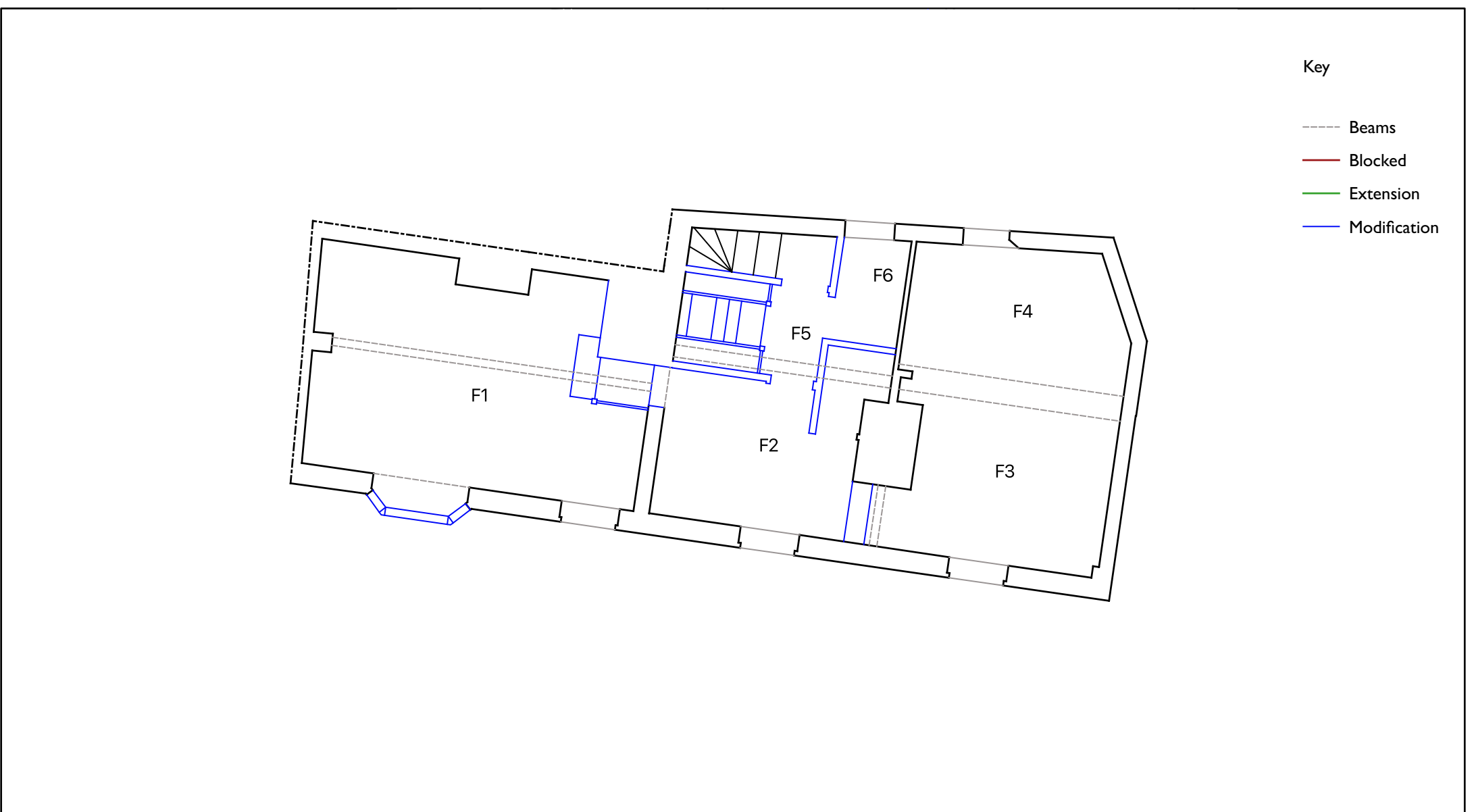
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DESCRIPTION // Ground Floor Plan

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FIGURE 10 // First Floor Plan



PROJECT // 3893C - College Street, Wrexham

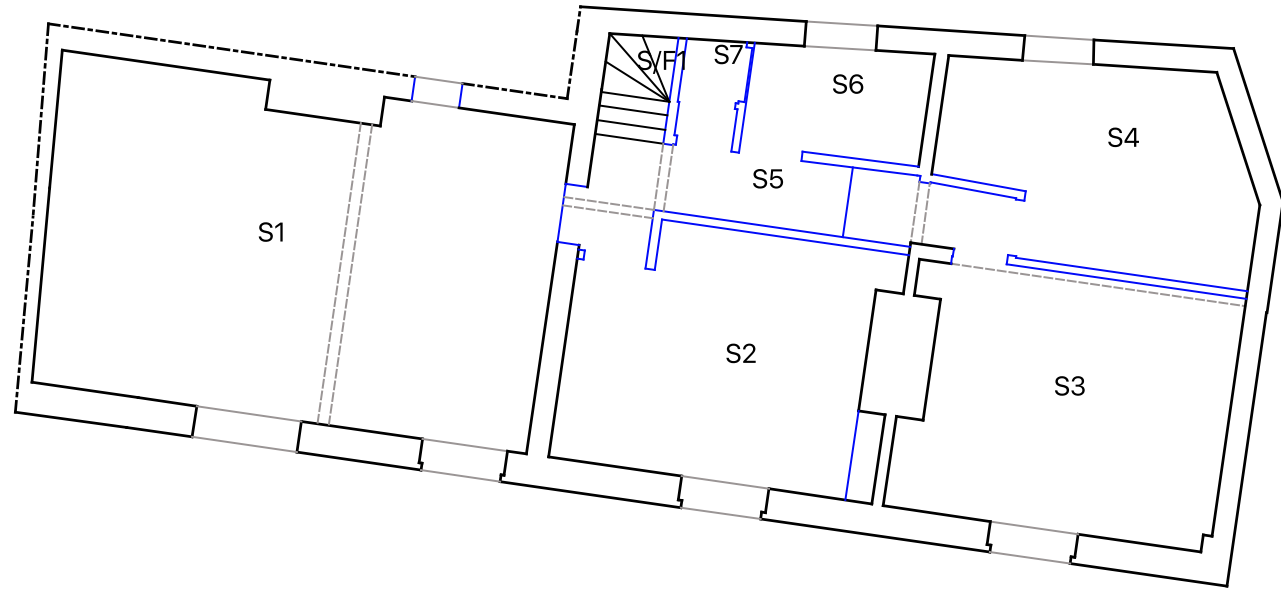
DESCRIPTION // First Floor Plan

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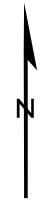
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FIGURE 11 // Second Floor Plan

- Key
- Beams
 - Blocked
 - Extension
 - Modification



0 10 m



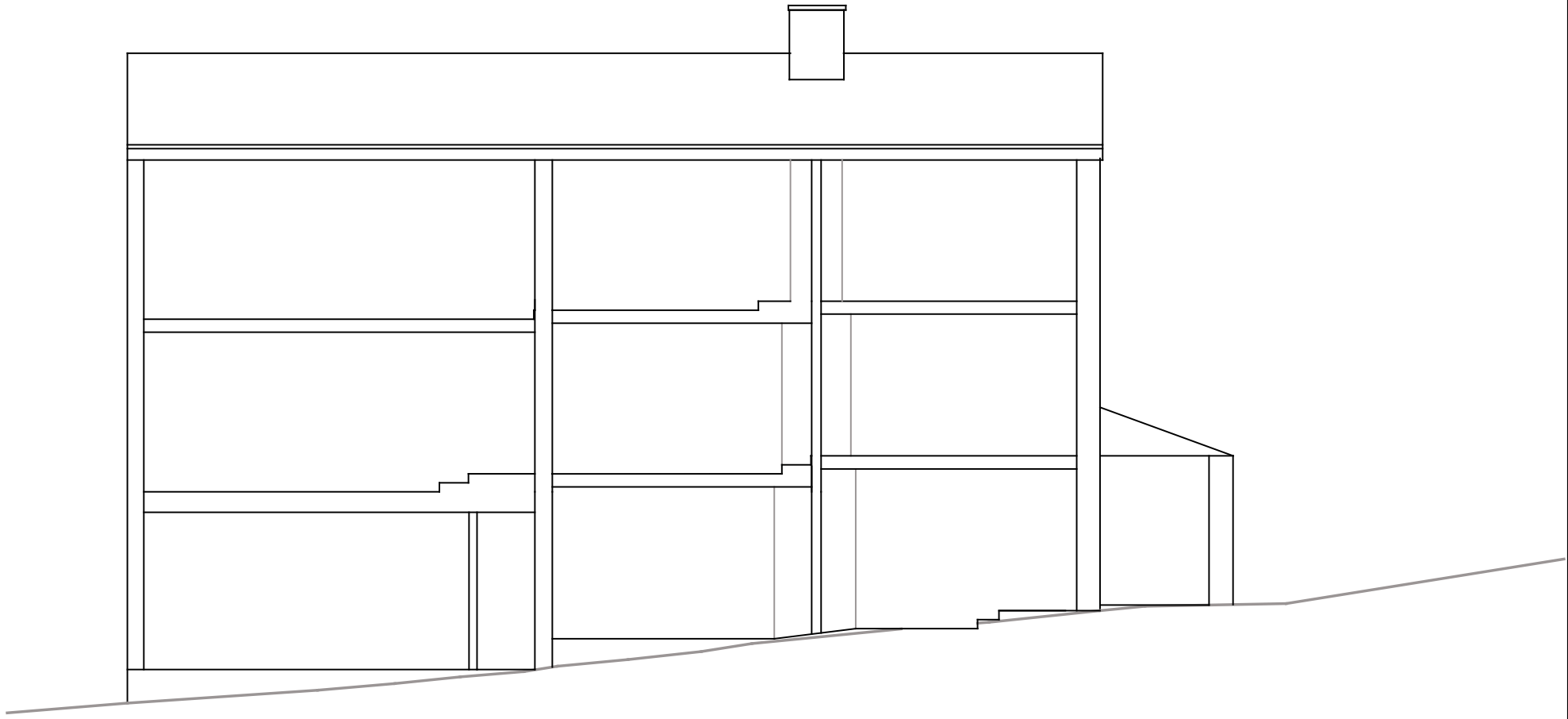
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DESCRIPTION // Second Floor Plan

DOC REF: LP3893C-HBR-v1

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FIGURE 12 // Cross Section



0 10 m

PROJECT // 3893C - College Street, Wrexham

DESCRIPTION // Cross Section, looking north

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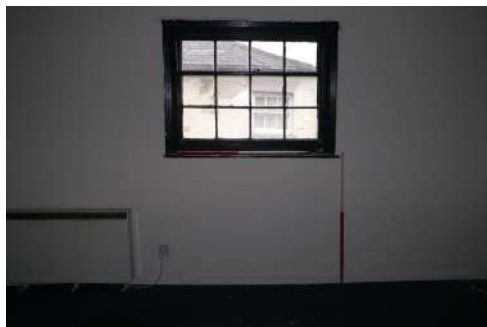
APPENDIX I

id	Floor	Room	Direction	Date
1	Second	S1	S	03/03/21
2	Second	S1	S	03/03/21
3	Second	S1	SE	03/03/21
4	Second	S1	SE	03/03/21
5	Second	S1	SW	03/03/21
6	Second	S1	SW	03/03/21
7	Second	S1	W	03/03/21
8	Second	S1	W	03/03/21
9	Second	S1	W	03/03/21
10	Second	S1	W	03/03/21
11	Second	S1	NE	03/03/21
12	Second	S1	NE	03/03/21
13	Second	S1	E	03/03/21
14	Second	S1	E	03/03/21
15	Second	S1	W	03/03/21
16	Second	S1	W	03/03/21
17	Second	S1	W	03/03/21
18	Second	S1	W	03/03/21
19	Second	S1	N	03/03/21
20	Second	S1	N	03/03/21
21	Second	S/F1	N	03/03/21
22	Second	S/F1	N	03/03/21
23	Second	S/F1	N	03/03/21
24	Second	S/F1	N	03/03/21
25	Second	S/F1	N	03/03/21
26	Second	S/F1	N	03/03/21
27	Second	S/F1	S	03/03/21
28	Second	S/F1	S	03/03/21
29	Second	S/F1	SW	03/03/21
30	Second	S/F1	SW	03/03/21
31	Second	S5	S	03/03/21
32	Second	S5	S	03/03/21
33	Second	S5	S	03/03/21
34	Second	S5	S	03/03/21
35	Second	S5	S	03/03/21
36	Second	S5	S	03/03/21
37	Second	S5	S	03/03/21
38	Second	S5	S	03/03/21
39	Second	S2	E	03/03/21
40	Second	S2	E	03/03/21
41	Second	S2	N	03/03/21
42	Second	S2	N	03/03/21
43	Second	S2	NW	03/03/21
44	Second	S2	NW	03/03/21
45	Second	S2	S	03/03/21
46	Second	S2	S	03/03/21
47	Second	S2	S	03/03/21
48	Second	S2	S	03/03/21
49	Second	S7	N	03/03/21
50	Second	S7	N	03/03/21
51	Second	S7	N	03/03/21
52	Second	S7	N	03/03/21

53	Second	S7	N	03/03/21
54	Second	S7	N	03/03/21
55	Second	S5	W	03/03/21
56	Second	S5	W	03/03/21
57	Second	S5	W	03/03/21
58	Second	S5	W	03/03/21
59	Second	S6	N	03/03/21
60	Second	S6	N	03/03/21
61	Second	S6	N	03/03/21
62	Second	S6	N	03/03/21
63	Second	S4	W	03/03/21
64	Second	S4	W	03/03/21
65	Second	S4	W	03/03/21
66	Second	S4	W	03/03/21
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74	Second	S5	E	03/03/21
75	Second	S3	S	03/03/21
76	Second	S3	S	03/03/21
77	Second	S3	S	03/03/21
78	Second	S3	S	03/03/21
79	Second	S3	E	03/03/21
80	Second	S3	E	03/03/21
81	Second	S3	W	03/03/21
82	Second	S3	W	03/03/21
83	Second	S3	W	03/03/21
84	Second	S3	W	03/03/21
85	Second	S3	N	03/03/21
86	Second	S3	N	03/03/21
87	Second	S3	N	03/03/21
88	First	S/F1	W	03/03/21
89	First	S/F1	W	03/03/21
90	First	S/F1	W	03/03/21
91	First	F5	E	03/03/21
92	First	F5	E	03/03/21
93	First	F5	N	03/03/21
94	First	F6	N	03/03/21
95	First	F6	N	03/03/21
96	First	F2	N	03/03/21
97	First	F2	N	03/03/21
98	First	F2	S	03/03/21
99	First	F2	S	03/03/21
100	First	F2	W	03/03/21
101	First	F2	W	03/03/21
102	First	F2	W	03/03/21
103	First	F2	E	03/03/21
104	First	F2	E	03/03/21
105	First	F1	W	03/03/21

106	First	F1	W	03/03/21
107	First	F1	E	03/03/21
108	First	F1	E	03/03/21
109	First	F1	E	03/03/21
110	First	F1	E	03/03/21
111	First	F1	N	03/03/21
112	First	F1	N	03/03/21
113	First	F1	N	03/03/21
114	First	F1	N	03/03/21
115	First	F1	N	03/03/21
116	First	F1	N	03/03/21
117	First	F1	S	03/03/21
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128	First	F4	NE	03/03/21
129	First	F4	NE	03/03/21
130	First	F3	E	03/03/21
131	First	F3	E	03/03/21
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159	Ground	G5	N	03/03/21
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161	Ground	G4	N	03/03/21
162	Ground	G4	N	03/03/21
163	External	East Elevation	W	03/03/21
164	External	East Elevation	W	03/03/21
165	External	East Elevation	W	03/03/21
166	Ground	E1	N	03/03/21
167	Ground	E1	N	03/03/21
168	Ground	G1	N	03/03/21
169	Ground	G1	W	03/03/21
170	Ground	G1	W	03/03/21
171	Ground	G1	W	03/03/21
172	Ground	G1	W	03/03/21
173	Ground	G1	S	03/03/21
174	Ground	G1	S	03/03/21
175	Ground	G1	E	03/03/21
176	Ground	G1	E	03/03/21
177	Ground	G1	E	03/03/21
178	Ground	G1	S	03/03/21
179	Ground	G1	E	03/03/21
180	Ground	G1	E	03/03/21
181	Ground	G1	N	03/03/21
182	External	South Elevation	N	03/03/21
183	External	South Elevation	N	03/03/21
184	External	South Elevation	N	03/03/21
185	External	South Elevation	N	03/03/21
186	External	South Elevation	N	03/03/21
187	External	South Elevation	N	03/03/21
188	External	South Elevation	N	03/03/21
189	External	South Elevation	N	03/03/21
190	External	South Elevation	N	03/03/21
191	External	South Elevation	N	03/03/21
192	External	South Elevation	N	03/03/21
193	External	South Elevation	N	03/03/21
194	External	South Elevation	N	03/03/21
195	External	South Elevation	W	03/03/21
196	External	South Elevation	W	03/03/21
197	External	South Elevation	NW	03/03/21
198	External	South Elevation	NW	03/03/21
199	External	South Elevation	NW	03/03/21
200	External	South Elevation	NW	03/03/21
201	External	South Elevation	NE	03/03/21
202	External	South Elevation	NE	03/03/21
203	External	South Elevation	NE	03/03/21
204	External	South Elevation	W	03/03/21
205	External	South Elevation	E	03/03/21
206	External	South Elevation	W	03/03/21
207	External	South Elevation	W	03/03/21
208	External	South Elevation	N	03/03/21
209	External	South Elevation	NW	03/03/21
210	External	South Elevation	N	03/03/21
211	External	South Elevation	NW	03/03/21



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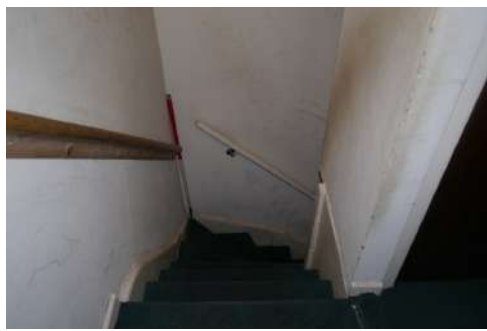
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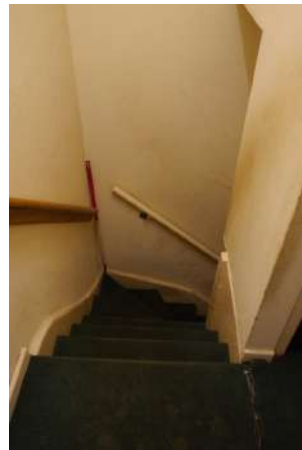
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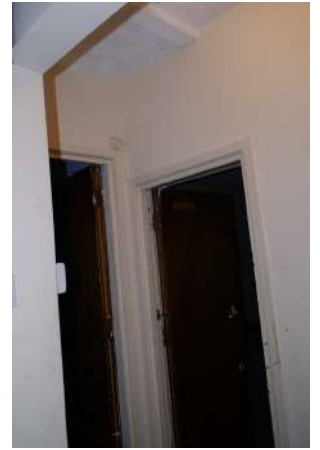
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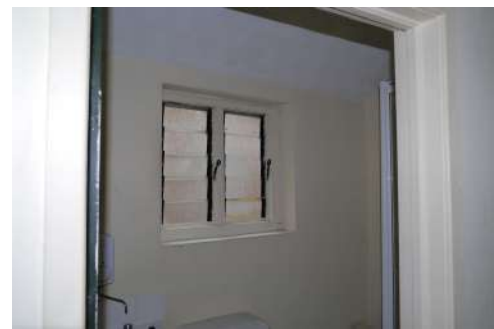
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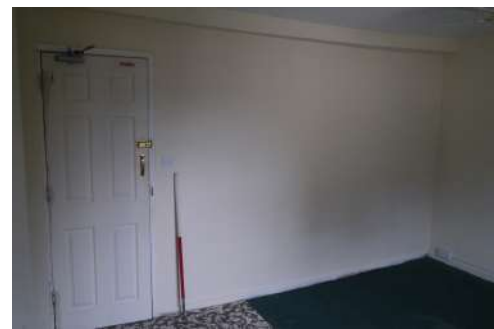
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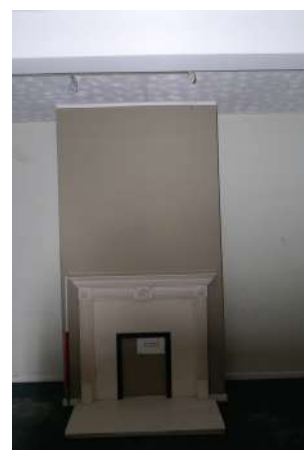
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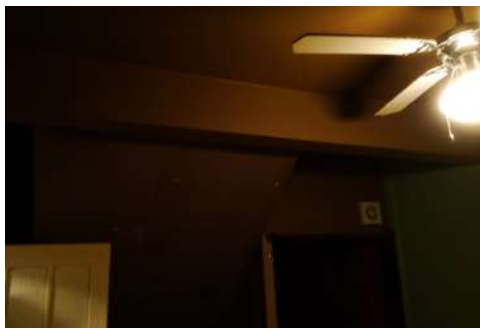
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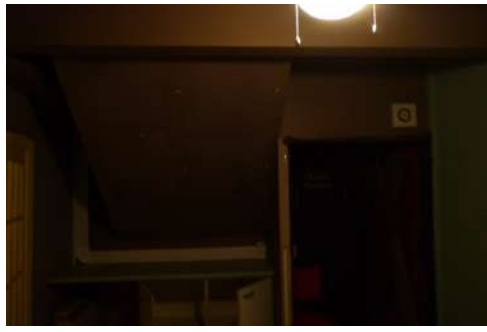
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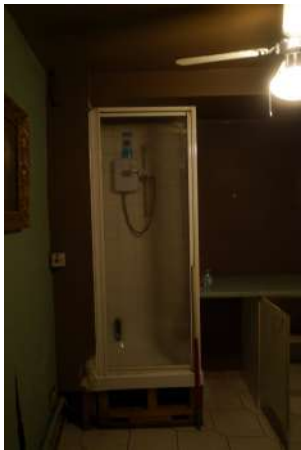
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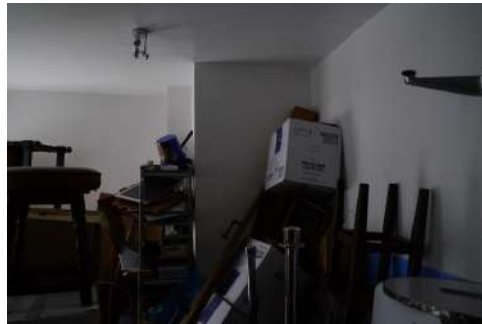
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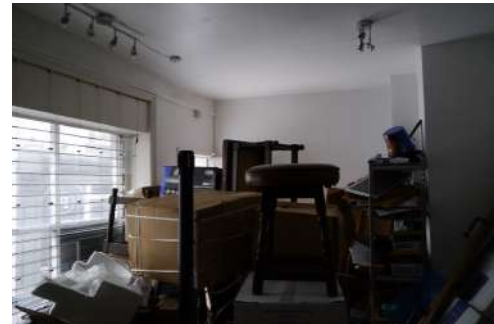
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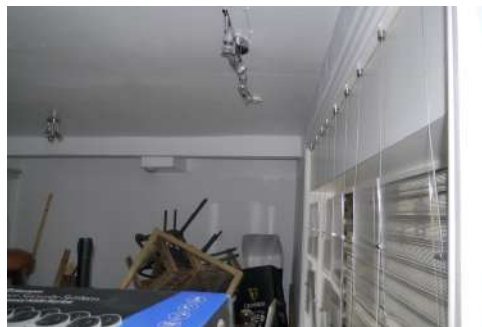
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